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Coastal Minesweeper Sunk; Price Control Is Extended; Strike On in Copenhagen

The World's Day—June 30, 1944

Boston: Minesweeper Collides With DE Vessel

A coastal minesweeper was sunk in collision with a destroyer escort vessel last night off Cuttyhunk Island between Buzzard's Bay and Vineyard Sound. Seven men were rescued, while two officers and five crew members were reported as missing today.

Representative James M. Curley faces hot contest in quest for renomination from 11th Congressional District. [First of a series on the State Primary election. Page 5.]

Quiet reigned on the Cambridge Mayoral front today as Mayor John H. Corcoran took over his office, unopposed by "Mayor" Michael A. Sullivan, who for the first day since he was "elected" by the Council, did not take possession of the executive chambers. [Page 2.]

Washington: Roosevelt Extends Price Control Act

President Roosevelt today approved a one-year extension of the Price Control and Stabilization Acts. In an accompanying statement he mildly rebuked Congress for relaxing penalties against price-law violators.

Individual sales in the Fifth War Loan have reached 48 per cent of their $6,000,000,000 quota, while total sales hit 79 per cent of the $16,000,000,000 goal.

The gross public debt, at the close of business on June 28, totaled $200,230,958,523.06, including more than $11,000,000,000 from the Fifth War Loan Drive, the Treasury reported.

In Europe: Copenhagen Hit by General Strike

A general strike has started in Copenhagen, closing down all traffic from the main passenger and freight stations, suspending streetcar service, and shutting all shops and banks, Danish reports said. A German troop train leaving the main station just before the strike was reported wrecked by an explosion.

Vichy Chief of State Pierre Laval has tripled his personal guard because of the assassination of Philippe Henriot, Vichy Minister of Information and Propaganda, the Brazzaville Radio announced.

Nazi Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels has again urged a "maximum war effort." In his weekly, Das Reich, he told the German people, "We are not exaggerating when we say we fight for a bare existence."

Danish Patriots continued anti-Nazi demonstrations, in which 11 persons have been killed and 24 wounded, by lighting more than 1,000 bonfires in the streets of Copenhagen, the Free Danish Press Service reported.

Gen. Emmanuel d'Astier de la Vigerie, Commissioner of Interior for the French Provisional Government, is on his way from Algiers to London, the Brazzaville Radio said.

German High Command has appealed to French Partisans in the Bordeaux area to surrender their arms. The Maquisards were told that if they complied they would be absolved from punishment.

A new agreement is being negotiated between Germany and the Vichy Government which, rumors say, might be "for an increased French contribution to the common war effort," the German DNB News Agency reported.

Pope Pius XII received Gen. Charles de Gaulle, head of the French Provisional Government.

National: Roller Bearing Plants Hit by Strike

Four divisions of the Timken Roller Bearing Company in Canton, Ohio, were virtually shut down as 9,000 of the 10,000 employees walked out in protest of what union leaders termed "a complete breakdown in labor relations."

Maj. Gen. Hubert R. Harmon, former commanding general of the Thirteenth Air Force in the South Pacific, has returned to the United States to command the new AAF Personnel Distribution Command, it was announced in Denver, Colo.

Protesting against what they termed a delay in negotiations for a new contract, 20,000 employees of the New York Shipbuilding and Drydock Corporation at Camden, N. J., massed in front of the yard gates in a 20-minute demonstration at a change of shifts. The contract expired on June 23.

Streetcar and bus service in Toledo, Ohio, was restored by A. F. of L. transit workers, ending a two-day walkout in protest against a reported refusal of the Community Traction Company to discharge two inspectors who check schedules. The dispute is being arbitrated.

Americas: U. S. Flour Eases Shortage in Mexico

Seven carloads of flour from the United States arrived in Mexico City reportedly putting an end to an acute shortage.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

'Dolled-Up 1942 Automobiles' Held Best Hope for Next Issue

Debunking the idea that postwar automobiles will fly, swim, or tell confused motorists what road to take, George H. Pratt, General Sales Manager of the Hudson Motor Car Company, told local distributors at the Hotel Kenmore that the best they could hope for right after the war was "a dolled up 1942 motorcar."

By "dolled up" the Detroit executive implied that the immediate postwar car would probably be lower and wider with fenders and body molded together, and that such details as hub caps and dashboard might be different in appearance. Other than that he considered it plain common sense to insist that the "1942 model" would be generally satisfactory to a car-hungry public.

He pointed out that a "debunking job" must be done to explode the generally accepted theory that some sort of fantastic creation would roll out of automotive laboratories.

Mr. Pratt did say, however, that his company would do what most companies will do immediately after the war, namely, reduce the number of models to a minimum. With 1942 production tools in storage, as well as 1942 dies, he said, automobile production will get off to the quickest start possible.

As for 100-octane gasoline which might give the motorist 30 to 40 miles to the gallon, Mr. Pratt ridiculed the idea. He intimated that the costs for such changes would be prohibitive.

Willard S. French, President of the company handling Hudson's advertising campaign, advised the dealers that Americans are heading into "the toughest competitive market in the history of the business for the biggest stakes ever." People will be clamoring at the doors of automobile plants to buy automobiles on the grandest scale in national history, he said.

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Weather Predictions

Fair and Cooler

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston — Business Office Collection—Over 500 pounds, call Hub, 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest steel bin.

Hyannis—Sunday.

Randolph—Sunday.

G. O. P. Chairman

Associated Press

Herbert Brownell, Jr.

Who will manage the presidential campaign for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York. Himself a New Yorker, he was elected chairman of the Republican National Committee today in Chicago.

Dewey Seizes Initiative In G.O.P. Policy

By Roscoe Drummond

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 30—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York is energetically seizing the initiative in the presidential campaign and today is devoting himself to welding a smooth, effective-functioning political organization of teamwork associates capable of giving the Republican ticket more sustained nationwide support than any G. O. P. nominee has had in the past three elections, which had been unsuccessful for them.

In the wake of his unusually well-received acceptance speech, his current conferences with Republican leaders from all parts of the country and his first press conference as candidate, in which he showed a tendency to take a lead in repairing some of the vagaries of the platform, these four salient factors in Mr. Dewey's emerging campaign stand out today:

1—The Governor makes it quite evident that he intends to transform the clumsy double-direction generalities of the platform into a much more precise Party program and that he is prepared to assert the leadership necessary to give new direction and substance to traditional Republican policy.

This is the significance of his prompt and positive statement throwing his weight on the side of the tariff-reduction end of the

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

U. S. Breaks Relations With Finland; Soviet Troops Cross Berezina River; Poletti Starts Aid to Rome Area Jews

All-Italian committee has task of restoring property of Jews and anti-Fascist group.

ROME, June 30 (AP)—Col. Charles Polletti, AMG Commissioner for Rome, announced formation today of an all-Italian committee whose function will be restoration of the property and possessions of persecuted Jews and anti-Fascists in the Rome area.

Some 11,000 Jews are involved. Colonel Poletti said housing would be provided for those whose homes were wrecked by Fascists and Nazis.

Meanwhile, the Overseas News Agency reports from Cairo that plans to extend immediate aid to Jews in Northern Italy as rapidly as territory is liberated are going forward under Dr. Joseph Schwartz, European Director of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

The American relief group, Dr. Schwartz disclosed, is opening two offices in Italy, one in Bari to care for refugees and destitute persons in Southern Italy, and the other in Rome to assist Jews there and bring relief to their coreligionists in the north, where the bulk of Italy's prewar Jewish population of 50,000 resided and where most of the refugees will be found.

The relief group, Dr. Schwartz said, is working in Italy in close co-operation with the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees. Reviewing the situation, he pointed out that there are 3,000 Jewish refugees in Southern Italy, most of whom are stateless though a substantial number are Yugoslavs. A total of 571 have already left for Palestine and efforts are under way to obtain additional certificates for those desiring to go to the Holy Land and to find emigration possibilities for those who neither want to nor are able to go to Palestine.

In Rome, Dr. Schwartz said, there are between 8,000 and 9,000 Italian Jews and about 2,000 Jewish refugees, of whom 1,400 fled to Rome to escape the Germans when they took over the southern French provinces formerly occupied by the Italians. There are also 600 Jewish refugees from Northern Italy who sought haven in Rome.

Jewish Books

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 30—Anti-Semitism in literature presents difficulties. To impose a ban on books by Jewish authors is easy, but to give it practical effect is difficult, as

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Associated Press via United States Army Signal Corps Radio

'Scorpion' Draws Fangs of Nazi Mines

The British flail tank, called a "Scorpion," beats the ground with chains to clear a path through a German mine field in Normandy. Lengths of chain are attached to a rotating cylinder mounted on a boom in front of the tank to lash the ground, exploding the small antipersonnel mines to clear the way for advancing ground troops. Inset: Front of flail tank, showing chains.

Allied Bombs Drain Nazi Oil Reserves; Is Reich Defense Crust Getting Thin?

Offense:

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Beginning about four months ago, German sources of oil have been moved to the top of the priority list of Allied strategic bombing targets.

Once it was heavy industry, then synthetic rubber, then ball bearings. Now, with Italian air bases from which the Romanian fields of Ploesti and a large proportion of Germany's home refineries and synthetic extraction plants can be reached, almost daily attention is being paid to oil wells and oil-cracking plants.

Highly optimistic estimates of the results have come both from the British Ministry of Information in London and from Allied Air Force headquarters in Italy which has received the burden of the oil-destroying task. Italian-based bombers believe that they put out of operation at least 20 of the 22 refineries they have attacked. And these 22 are supposed to account for half of Germany's total oil-refining capacity.

London estimates that current German production is down to about one third of normal and suggests that this percentage of reduction equals less than half of German "requirements."

The optimistic conclusion drawn by some from these assumptions is that sometime this summer the German Army will grind to a halt, the tanks of its armored divisions dry, its planes grounded, its motor transport useless on the highways. The war, so

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Defense:

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 30—How thick is the crust of German resistance on European fronts? How solid is the filling of effective reserves underneath this defensive crust?

These questions are being asked at SHAEF in view of the growing evidence that active German military strength is far less formidable, not only in Russia but in Italy and France, than generally had been anticipated.

In fact, there are indications that the Red Army's offensive in White Russia has cracked this crust wide open in the East, that it is crumbling in Italy, and that under the increasing force of the Allied invasion drives in Normandy, the West Wall crust is beginning to flake off badly.

Used in this connection, the term "crust" is not a mere metaphor. It has become a recognized strategic name for the type of defense which the Germans have been endeavoring to employ lately on all three European fronts. In Normandy, for example, the heavy resistance the enemy offered in the Cherbourg Peninsula, once American forces had begun their northward drive after cutting off the peninsula at its base, took this form. The Germans left a thin crust, sometimes composed of crack units, to hold either a defense line where terrain made this possible, or else at certain strong points

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Chiefs of Staff warn United States that war isn't won yet: Page 12

Plenty of Sweet Corn on Way; Fresh Vegetables Abundant

Just add a few cool nights to the hot days we've been experiencing, and July—sweet corn month in New England—gives promise today of at least one delicious food item that will find a warm welcome in most homes.

Plentiful supplies of butter to go with it are another thing. Increased consumer demands are reported to be far outstripping production, which currently is from 10 to 15 per cent under that of a year ago.

However, except for the mid-May frost which hit several New England crops pretty hard, 1944, so far, has been a great crop-growing year generally throughout the country. Ample supplies of most fresh fruits and vegetables are in prospect according to the monthly food survey of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, based on reports from more than 140 buying offices throughout the nation.

Corn Looking Good

In a wire from Chicago, Louis E. Webster, Massachusetts State Commissioner of Agriculture, says: "Thermometer 100. Corn looking good and growing fast. Everybody optimistic."

Along with these reports of bumper crops, however, comes the somewhat disturbing indication that, because of a serious lack of manpower to harvest and pack these fruits and vegetables for shipment, plus an equally serious scarcity of containers, tons of food may go to waste.

Prospects for canned fruits, particularly, are not very bright, according to Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association, who returned to Boston today after a tour of midwestern markets. The very serious lack of manpower to pick and process the fruit which, under the extremely favorable weather, undoubtedly will ripen quicker than normally, indicates that there will be considerable waste, he said.

Meat Supplies

While meat supplies are extremely short in New England right now, this condition is not reflected to such an alarming extent in other parts of the country. Men in the food business here believe that meats will become more available in the New England shortage area before supplies

Continued on Page 2, Column 8

Roosevelt Signs New Price-Control Bill

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 30—While signing the Stabilization Act renewal today with expressions of appreciation to Congress for thwarting pressure groups that tried to sabotage price controls, President Roosevelt voiced some disturbance over enforcement features of the new bill.

If enforcing officers encounter serious difficulties in bringing "chiselers and 'black-market' operators to book," asserted the President, "I shall ask the Congress to remove the difficulties."

At OPA headquarters it was explained that the new enforcement provisions allow a wholesaler or retailer, against whom criminal proceedings are brought, to request the local courts to permit an appeal against the justice and legality of the OPA rule or regulation they are charged with violating.

Procedure on Appeal

The local court is required to decide whether the appeal is made in good faith. If it decides that the request is not made in good faith or is unreasonable, the local court proceeds with the case.

Should the local court decide the appeal might properly be heard, it is referred to the Emergency Court of Appeals. The fear here is that this court will become so clogged with appeals that enforcement will just bog down.

The most optimistic estimate of the time it will take an appeal to clear the emergency court is four months, OPA officials say.

And it is reported here that some firms already are filing appeals against the law, even before criminal charges are brought, so that the prior date application will indicate their good faith should they subsequently get into trouble.

President Sees Need Of Firm Hand by OPA

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, June 30.

"Some of the amendments introduced in the Stabilization Extension Act may make it somewhat harder to hold the line," President Roosevelt said in a statement today in connection with his signing of the one-year extension of the Price Control and Stabilization Acts.

"But," he added, "I am advised by the enforcing agencies that in their opinion the line can be held against inflationary price increases if they are supported in a firm administration of the law in accordance with its basic objectives.

Bowles Hopeful

Price Administrator Chester Bowles, however, is hopeful that public sentiment will be so strongly in support of price ceilings that attempts to evade the spirit of the law will be unpopular.

In signing the measure today, President Roosevelt declared, "Although the cost of living rose substantially in the early years of the war, for a whole year it has been held substantially without change."

President Roosevelt took cognizance of the close squeak the measure had in Congress and remarked, "I think it is a source of gratification that in spite of this clamor, the Congress has stood firm against any departure from the basic principles which

Continued on Page 12, Column 7

Mantle of Fame Weighs on Eisenhower

By Edward V. Roberts

Representing the Combined American Press

ALLIED ADVANCED COMMAND POST, England, June 30 (AP)—Fame is a mantle that will require considerable tailoring before it comfortably fits the stocky shoulders of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Intimate friends of the Supreme Commander tell you that the prospect of greatness—which must come inevitably when Allied armies smash Hitler—is particularly discomforting to General Eisenhower. They say he is disturbed by the realization that he no longer can walk down a street without attracting a great deal of attention, or enter a restaurant without creating a small furor.

The General by nature is most informal. The contrast between him and the stiffly military Prussians is remarkable. Typical of this was the story told by an ensign on a destroyer that twice carried the Supreme Commander to France.

"On the second trip, the General recognized me and spoke to me and a lot of other fellows," the ensign said. "He is just one nice guy—not nearly as dignified or impressive as some colonels and brigadier generals who come along."

The wardroom on the same destroyer was the scene of another similar Eisenhower incident. An hour out of an English port, en route to the beachhead, the wardroom table was filled with hungry Army and Navy officers. Second Lieut. Leo Moore of Los Angeles managed to grab an empty seat at the head of the table and ordered two scrambled eggs. The door opened. Then a voice drawled: "With this hungry tribe in here, I hope the Navy's rations hold out."

The brief laugh that followed died instantly as the assembled officers realized the Supreme Commander had entered and ne seat was available. Everybody from a lieutenant general to Lieutenant Moore, who was the lowest-ranking officer present, jumped to their feet.

General Eisenhower waved them down, walked over and sat on a divan behind Lieutenant Moore. The Lieutenant once more offered his seat. General Eisenhower, sprawled on the divan, said he was in no hurry and for the Lieutenant to finish his breakfast.

U. S. naval task force shells Paramushiro; British troops closing net on Caen.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The United States has broken off relations with Finland.

After more than two years of patient attempts to bring Finland into agreement with Russia, Secretary of State Hull finally has decided to act.

The recent visit of German Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop to Helsinki to give the Finns assurance of full military aid rendered the situation between Washington and Helsinki impossible.

On June 16, after the opening of the latest Russian drive into Finland, Finnish Minister to the United States Hjalmar J. Procope and three of his counselors had been handed their passports "because of activities on their part inimical to the interests of the United States."

A slowing down of the Russian three-pronged drive into Finland clearly indicated the effect of German reinforcements rushed to the far northern front. The easternmost army of General Meretskov, however, scored a notable success with the capture of Petrozavodsk, on the west bank of Lake Onega, thereby practically freeing Leningrad's great supply line to the Arctic, the Murmansk railway.

In the Russian front generally, General Cherniakhovsky's Third White Russian Army and the First Baltic Army of General Bagramian pushed up to the Berezina River, where a crossing was forced and pontoons thrown over in face of a heavy German fire.

It was this large north-south-flowing river that Napoleon's battered brigades of the Grande Armée had crossed on Nov. 26, 1812, on the retreat from Moscow. The Russians already were in the outskirts of Borisov, on the railway to Minsk, capital of White Russia. Advanced units were reported only 30 miles from that city.

Farther south, the five German divisions that had been surrounded by Marshal Rokossovsky's First White Russian Army at Bobruisk were completely liquidated after 14 determined attempts to break out. The Germans had fired the factories and main buildings of the city and destroyed its airfields before giving up the struggle.

In France, during the period necessary to take full advantage of the port of Cherbourg, no major development was recorded. General Montgomery concentrated on his attempts to take Caen in Normandy, while Nazi Marshal von Rundstedt brought up sufficient forces to hold his ground in a two- to four-mile radius of the city. The British battleship Rodney was shelling the city at long range from the sea.

The Germans announced loss in action of Col. Gen. Friedrich Dollmann, commander of the Seventh Army—the highest-ranking officer so far lost to the Germans in Normandy.

In the Pacific, for the second time in two weeks, an American task force steamed right up to Japan's Kurile Islands and shelled shipping and land installations at Paramushiro Island.

Meanwhile American infantry battling through the jungle on Saipan Island in the Marianas ended all Japanese resistance in the south of the island.

Finnish Front:

Russians Capture Karelian Capital

Russian troops, pushing forward in the Far North, have captured the Karelian Soviet Capital of Petrozavodsk.

The Petrozavodsk victory on the shores of Lake Onega, far to the north of the blazing front in White

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Cultural Differences In Communities Raised

By Donald Messenger
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 30—"America is the only country where so many children know more than their parents," said Dr. Margaret Mead in an interview on the eve of the opening of Wellesley College's new School of Community Affairs, of which she is the director. This, she explained, is one of the most important factors in the picture of "Cultural Differences Within the American Community"—which is the theme of the school this summer.

In so many cases the parents have come from the Old World, bringing with them their old cultures and customs. Few of them, in this group, have had as good an education as their children get in the New World.

Up to recent years there has been a tendency for children of immigrants to regret the differences between their parents and neighbors who have been in America through several generations. But today there is new emphasis on the valuable contributions which every group of immigrants can bring to the American community.

Transplanting Urged

Dr. Mead, as an anthropologist of international repute, is deeply interested in the transplanting of these human elements from the Old World to the New, and in their fusion into "100 per cent Americanism." In every ethnic group she recognizes the special contributions which can be made to community experience.

"Anthropology," she said, "represents democracy between cultures. No single culture is seen as 'better,' necessarily, than another. Each is studied scientifically and with appreciation and interest. The ancient Greeks only studied the 'barbarians' outside of their own culture, but we anthropologists study our own culture and development just as thoroughly and just as much without bias, as we examine others."

Treatment of Children

From June to November of last year, Dr. Mead was in Britain at the invitation of the British Ministry of Information. Her job was to interpret Americans to Britons, but, she says, she was just as busy in studying Britons so as to interpret them to Americans when she came home.

She was especially interested in the different treatment of children. In Britain, she points out, it is extremely rare for a child to know more than its parents. Not many parents with little education are particularly interested in trying to move their children up out of their own group, through better schooling.

"In the United States," she said, "children talk more, do more, and have more responsibility, than they do in England. The tendency in England is to give children complete responsibility in a limited number of fields, whereas in America it is more usual to give them limited responsibility in a large number of fields."

Since the war in Britain, Dr. Mead said, there seems to be a feeling that after the stagnation of the depression, times of wholesome action and crusading have come again, and people are actually happier now than in depression years, she believes.

Dr. Julius E. Warren, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, was the keynote speaker of last night's opening ceremonies. Speaking of the effort to overcome prejudices between racial, religious and sectional groups, he said, "If ever a cause needed valiant fighters, this is one. This is a battle which will not be won by the shedding of blood, but if we do not win it, blood may be shed."

Above all, at this school, the Education Commissioner said, he hoped that plans of action, as well as pleasant-sounding conclusions will be reached.

Tonight at 6:15 The Summer Institute for Social Progress opens in Stone-Davis Hall, with a dinner at which leaders will be introduced.

Vacation Paper Salvage Urged At All Resorts

Make your vacation help the war by saving your waste paper wherever you are, is the appeal being made for the summer months by Henry J. Smith, Chairman of the Massachusetts Salvage Committee.

A concerted drive to gather vacation waste paper at all seashore and mountain resorts in Massachusetts has been established by local salvage committees in conjunction with the Massachusetts Division of the War Production Board and the State Salvage Committee, he said.

Consuming paper-mill operators and wastepaper collectors, alarmed at the looming seasonal letdown in paper collections, with July and August seen as crucial months, have made a special appeal for action on the part of volunteer salvage collectors during the summer months.

Salvage officials have urged local golf clubs and summer associations to interest themselves in wastepaper and in conducting campaigns similar to those that have been organized on Cape Cod.

Touching off the paper drives in summer colonies is the campaign to be held next Sunday at Hyannis on the Cape where the Pas River Rod and Gun Club is sponsoring a house-to-house canvass in the neighboring communities of Hyannisport, Barnstable, Craigville and Yarmouth.

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Field Station Farmerette

By a Staff Photographer

Schoolmarm Turns to Soil for Duration

Miss Helen Young, who taught school in Marietta, Ohio, for 17 years, is one of the military-substitute workers on the staff of the Waltham Field Station. She is shown here in a clump of yellow day lilies which form part of the herbaceous perennials exhibit now in full bloom at the station.

Need Garden Advice? It's Free; At State College Field Station

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Waltham Field Station of the Massachusetts State College, currently exhibiting some 1,000 species of hardy herbaceous perennials, is bringing home to the Massachusetts taxpayer the fact that there is a wealth of garden information available to him and as handy as his nearest mailbox.

Whether he wants to know how to equip a hog lot or grow rambler roses his State College has put it all in bulletins which he may have for the asking. There are more than 600 of these booklets and bulletins, many of them the outgrowth of experiments such as are being carried on daily at Waltham.

The Waltham Field Station, being in the heart of the market-garden section of the State, specializes in vegetable and flower-garden experimentation. Its staff of 19-year-'round workers includes three Ph. D.'s—one a botanist, one a micrologist, and the third a plant pathologist. In addition, a "Cranberry Station" is located at Wareham and carries on continual research in cranberries and blueberries for the benefit of Cape Cod growers.

Covers 60 Acres

On the 60 acres given the College for this purpose in 1925 by the estate of Cornelia Warren, there are row upon row of flower beds, several greenhouses and the perennial garden itself which stands nearest the road—Beaver Street just opposite the entrance to the famous Cedar Hill. The place is open to the public daily from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. and information can be obtained at the main house from 8:30 to 5, Saturdays until 12 noon.

The staff of Waltham wish more people knew about the Field Station, and made use of it. Even many residents of Waltham itself, they say, do not know the Station exists. Yet on summer Sundays there is always a line of parked cars by the entrance and 20 or more visitors strolling through the gardens, peering closely at the name-tags and examining the plants.

Any householder who has or wants to have a flower garden can profit from the Field Station's work an his behalf, for the Station is continually testing collections of plants and finding out which are truly "hardy" in this climate, what sort of soil and other conditions each specimen will grow best in, and what kind of care each requires. Naturally, the more people come asking for the information they have gathered, the happier the staff are.

Has Been Extended

Though the Station was originally set up for the aid of commercial flower, fruit and vegetable growers, the demand of the Government for Victory gardens has increased the Station's usefulness to the ordinary citizen. The Victory gardener may obtain the latest and most expert advice here on what to plant, where to plant it, what fertilizer to use and how much—in fact, all his gardening questions will be answered.

Paul W. Dempsey, head of the work in horticulture which the Station does, has written a plain-language book called "Grow Your Own Vegetables," which though geared for the amateur Victory gardener is being used as a textbook in some courses at the State College.

Constant testing goes on at the Station to help local seed growers to avoid unwitting duplication in their stocks and generally to safeguard the purchaser as well.

Thoroughly Tested

For instance, if a species of plant is advertised in the catalogues as "hardy," the Field Station tests it out, gives it about the degree of care the ordinary gardener could give it, and sees whether this is enough. If not, then the Field Station does not consider that particular plant should be termed "hardy" for this area, and seed houses are advised accordingly.

Head of the Field Station is Ray M. Koon. Under him are, beside Mr. Dempsey, Dr. Emil F. Guba, specialist in plant diseases; Robert E. Young, vegetable crops; Harold E. White, floriculture; W. D. Whitcomb, specializing in injurious insects, and Dr. C. J. Gilgut, who has charge of the perennials, shrubs and trees.

As a result of the war-caused manpower shortage, several workers are at the Field Station just "for the duration," as their part in the war effort; and during the summer, seven temporary workers are added. About 20 acres of the estate are under cultivation at all times, and an attempt is made to have something in bloom and on exhibit every day throughout the spring, summer and fall.

Temperature Drops; Humidity Moderate

Boston's temperature at noon today was officially 80 degrees, fifteen lower than the peak yesterday. Humidity was moderating and the sky was overcast.

According to the Weather Bureau, the heat-wave began to slide back to normal at 3:30 yesterday, when the mercury dropped about a degree at a time down to 80 at midnight and 74 at 4:30 a. m. Fair weather is predicted for Saturday.

Weather Predictions

By the U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair and Cooler

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday. Cooler and less humid tonight. Slightly cooler Saturday than today with continued moderate humidity. Gentle to moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Fair tonight and Saturday. Cooler and less humid tonight. Continued moderate temperature and humidity on Saturday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Saturday. Cooler and less humid tonight and slightly cooler Saturday than today, with continued moderate humidity.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: No storm or small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 7:39 p. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Saturday, 8:03 a. m.; height, 8.3 feet.
Saturday, 8:27 p. m.; height, 9.2 feet.

Slade's CELERY SALT
Delicious in soups and on cold meats.

Best for sandwiches because UNDERWOOD'S IS TOPS IN FINE FLAVOR!

NOW POINT FREE! Enjoy it often!
ASK FOR IT BY NAME!

Co-operative Banks Report Loan Activity

By W. Clifford Harvey
Real-Estate Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts' 181 co-operative banks today reported a wartime comeback in mortgage loans almost equal in terms of monthly aggregates to those of pre-war days.

Although private building has virtually ceased, Warner M. Allen, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League revealed that $4,535,000 in loans by co-operative banks for the month of May compared with the figure of $4,760,000 for May, 1940.

This total, he said, represented the handling of 1,508 mortgages as compared with the 1940 figure of 1,837.

Wartime wages and the accumulation of family reserves in a wartime period of lagging civilian production were the reasons given by Mr. Allen for the recent upsurge in home buying. Most of the loans were for purchases of existing houses, the average cost of the homes running between $3,000 to $4,000 this year, he added.

This meant an average mortgage loan of only $2,607 against the figure of $2,753 six years ago.

The co-operative bank official cited current figures as an indication that the downward trend in home financing had been stemmed and that henceforth the business would grow steadily better.

For the first year and a half of war, Mr. Allen pointed out, mortgage loans dropped off steadily, month by month. They began to pick up last August and have continued on the upgrade since then at the rate of 10 to 40 per cent improvement each month, he estimated.

"People are making good money today," the Secretary commented, "and there are not many places to put it other than in government bonds and co-operative bank monthly savings shares."

At the same time he explained that many families have had to travel to new homes, resulting in an interchange of sales in the older house brackets. This has accounted for a stimulus in the house trading business occasioned by the war, to offset some of the dragging effects of the war on real estate.

After the war, the average co-operative bank loan presumably will stay around $3,000, said Mr. Allen, but the $4,000 house of tomorrow, he added, may have the value of today's $6,000 house if plans of prefabricators are completed.

He was skeptical of prefabricated housing ever fitting into a New England climate. At least it will be more difficult to popularize prefabrication here than in the sunny South, he said, where cellarless, non-insulated buildings produce fewer problems.

Nevertheless, the co-operative bank authority predicted that prefabrication must be considered a definite factor in postwar housing and financing, since "it is bound to provide more house for less money."

12 Homes for Boston?

Home building in Boston has dropped this year from new accommodations for only 12 families in the first five months, as compared with 443 family units last year, according to the Division of Statistics of the State Department of Labor and Industries.

Farms Selling Faster

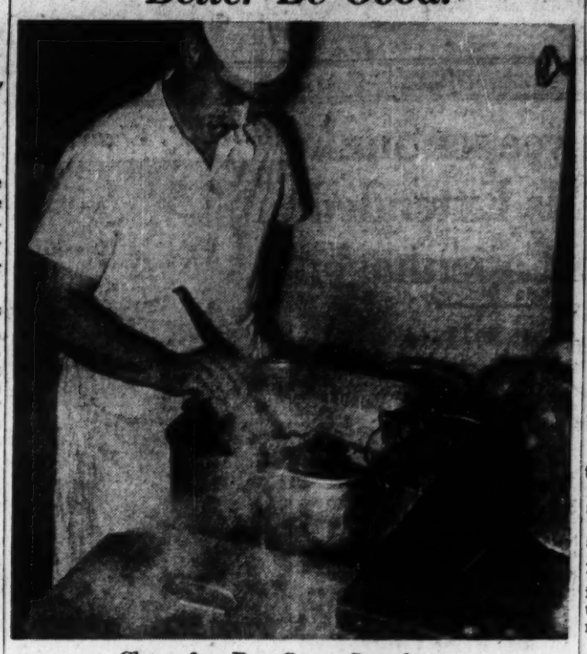
Farms are selling faster, the Institute of Life Insurance reports.

Sales of mortgage holdings on farm properties held by life insurance companies as the result of the prewar business depression leaped up 25 per cent over the first four months of 1943.

In the first four months of this year $50,000,000 worth of farm properties have been sold by these companies, bringing the total sales to $290,000,000 from the original acquisition of $1,000,000,000 worth.

On the other hand, the companies have purchased farm mortgages to the amount of $60,000,000, a slightly higher rate than last year's farm financing. Total farm mortgage holdings of the companies have decreased by $20,000,000 since last year due to maturities of many mortgages.

Better Be Good!



Chow for Bay State Guardsmen

Regular Army food for State Guardsmen is prepared at Camp Chase in Hingham, where first annual encampment's training sharpens appetites of citizen soldiers.

Mayor Corcoran Alone on Job As No Other 'Mayors' Appear

Mayor John H. Corcoran of Cambridge today assumed the role of civic head of the City by the Charles without opposition from "Mayor" Michael A. Sullivan.

The Mayor came in a few minutes after 10 o'clock and, looking around, said: "Apparently, I am still Mayor."

When the press was ushered into Mayor Corcoran's office, he said he was then signing the City Council's monthly pay roll and also some Council resolutions.

"Mayor" Sullivan did not put in an appearance at the City Hall.

"This clowning has gone far enough," Mayor Corcoran declared. "It's just tomfoolery."

The Mayor said that he didn't think there were any political implications in the incident that would affect his political campaign for the Democratic nomination as United States Senator.

Mayor Corcoran added he was being governed entirely by the opinion of John A. Daly, City Solicitor, as to who is Mayor, and also on Mr. Daly's opinion as to whether a court ruling will be necessary to determine the length of the mayoral term. The current City Charter does not state any specific length of term for the Mayor.

"Sullivan won't be in again," Mayor Corcoran declared, and added: "He can take it to court. I'm legally elected."

Chief of Police Timothy J. Leahy early this morning paid a visit to City Hall and merely inquired: "Are there any Mayors here today?" At present, Sergeant Charles Warnock of the Central Square Station is guarding the Mayor's door against intrusion.

On his State-wide trip, just finished, Mayor Corcoran said he received a very cordial reception. He said the political situation is completely apathetic. People's thoughts are more on the war and the end of the war rather than on the political situation, he said. He added that he thought this was a distressing state of affairs and urged everybody to go to the polls on July 11 to express their opinions politically.

Several Hundred Youngsters Leave For Morgan Memorial Fresh Air Camps

Several hundred underprivileged children of Boston left today for a summer at the Morgan Memorial Fresh Air Camps in South Athol. They were transported by bus and truck, and as is always the case there were far more children who wanted to go than could be accommodated.

This year each camper over the age of nine will have his own Victory garden. The products of the plot will be harvested in the fall and although the child will have returned to the city by then, the products of his plot of ground will be delivered to him in time for Thanksgiving when the Annual Camp Reunion is held.

The Fresh Air Camps, it is believed, will be practically self-supporting as far as food is concerned. The extensive farm on the 760-acre camp will supply fresh vegetables throughout the summer, plenty of eggs and milk, and the approximately 5,000 pounds of chicken eaten last year and probably demanded this year as well.

P. J. Trevethan, Assistant Superintendent of the Morgan Memorial, will direct the camp this year. This staff will include councellors, doctor, nurses, dieticians, cooks and helpers. They have already had a thorough precamp period of indoctrination, to prepare them to meet and deal with the emergency problems that always arise, in any camping season.

The childern will engage in a program of work, study and play which has been tested during 37 camping seasons at Morgan Memorial. The littlest children, housed in a large airy nursery, will have a regular life of wholesome play, plenty of naps, good food and expert training in manners and habits.

Navy Casualties List Bay State Men

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—The Navy Department announced today a list of Massachusetts casualties in the U. S. Naval Forces. The names follow:

Beaudry, Orilien Francis, Jr., seaman, second class, missing, Williamsett.
Erikson, Adolph Joseph, quartermaster, third class, wounded, Quincy.
McGuiness, James Joseph, gunner's mate, third class, wounded, Arlington.
Smith, Walter William, Jr., boatswain's mate, second class, wounded, Marblehead.
Sowa, Joseph Henry, seaman, first class, missing, Holyoke.
Tammaro, Domitie Anthony, coxswain, wounded, Everett.

How Boston Backs War Bond Drive

Greater Boston purchasers of E bonds have, up to today, purchased $22,212,000. One LST (Landing Ship, Tanks) for the invasion, costs $2,000,000. Therefore, Bostonians have financed 11 LSTs thus far.

Back the Attack Buy More Than Before

DUXBURY
THE RIGHT ENVIRONMENT
For sale, a very attractive and desirably located Colonial home of 14 rooms with 1 acre of land. The property is in excellent repair, has first-class oil-heating system, 4 baths and downstairs lavatory, trees, beautiful view of the bay, shore rights. Terms on application.
Waterfront property with two acres of upland. Title to low water mark. Excellent beach. Dwelling has 12 rooms, 3 baths, attic and cellar. Furnace. One of the most outstanding locations of Duxbury. $15,000.
Do you believe that land is the best kind of property to own at this time? We have several properties with acreage on and near the water.
PERCY L. WALKER, Realtor
Duxbury, Mass. Tel. Duxbury 120

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through W8 in Book 4, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Cooking fats and oils and all meats, except beef, steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8, through V8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Blue stamps W8, X8, Y8, Z8, and A5 will become valid July 1, and remain good indefinitely.

Sugar—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30, (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration boards.

Gasoline "A"—No 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires — New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $13.00; six months, $6.50; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered as second class mail at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Point Values Back on Some Canned Goods

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—The ration point holiday on purchases of canned tomatoes, peas and asparagus comes to an end at midnight Saturday, foreshadowing the return of other vegetables to the ration list.

Announcing processed food point values for the period from next Sunday through July 29, the Office of Price Administration said today that it had "clearly foreseen" and predicted that ration-free vegetables would be reassigned point values when the 1943 pack had been moved off store shelves.

Peas and tomatoes go back on the ration chart at five points for popular-sized cans, while asparagus will require 10 points.

Under zero values, last year's stocks have sold rapidly and are just about gone, Price Administrator Chester Bowles said, adding that point values are essential to assure fair distribution of the new pack.

OPA estimates that the civilian supply of canned vegetables will be smaller by 15 to 20 per cent in the new pack year, which begins July 1.

The only other changes on the processed foods chart are a one-point hike, from four to five, for a 46-ounce container of vegetable juice combinations, a three-point cut for tomato sauce, and a one-point reduction for spaghetti sauce.

Plenty of Sweet Corn on Way With Other Vegetables

Continued from Page 1

touch rock bottom. They admit, however, that there are no prospects of a heavy surplus.

When it comes to surpluses, the glut in the egg market has broken, and, in contrast to the last two or three months, fine grade fresh eggs will become more scarce in July. On the other hand, fowl is moving to market in heavy volume, and there should be ample supplies for consumers during the next 30 days. Many poultry raisers are disposing of their flocks because of the high cost and scarcity of feed, it is reported.

Ample supplies of most fresh fish are expected for July, although some varieties will not be present in quite as great supply as in June. Overall production generally continues fairly heavy and many seasonable items are plentiful. Among these are fresh haddock and mackerel. There will be a shorter supply of cod, flounders, and pollock, with catches not expected to equal demands.

Early varieties of apples will move to market in good quantity, it is predicted. Snap beans will be about 10 per cent above last year's supplies, and cabbage will come to market in quantities about 15 to 20 per cent over 1943. Beets will be about as heavy as last year.

Cantaloupes are a third more plentiful than last year, and honeyballs, honeydews, watermelons, and peaches are coming in much heavier receipts than in the same period in 1943, buyers report.

Onions and green peas are more plentiful, while the potato yield may not quite come up to the record-breaking receipts of 1943. Only in lettuce, carrots, and tomatoes is any falling off in receipts looked for, although tomatoes still will be 15 per cent above the 10-year average, it is expected.

CHILDREN

GUARDIAN ANGEL
Morgan Memorial for 38 years has specialized in taking care of undernourished children and adults in its Fresh Air Camps at South Athol, Mass. On our 760 acre Fresh Air Farm are located camps where every child under 12 years of age is kept for the entire season of July and August. Besides bakery, store and farm structures the following buildings, including the Camps with their capacity, are given over to our campers for complete rest and relaxation:
Wilbur Fenelon Young Nursery Camp: Capacity 97. For undernourished children from 2-5 years.
Community Camp: Capacity 35. For girls from 6-9 yrs.
George Gilbert Fox Camp: Capacity 35. For boys from 6-9 yrs.
George A. Downer Camp: Capacity 31. For girls from 9-12 yrs.
Roswell S. Douglass Camp: Capacity 41. For boys from 9-12 yrs.
Myra Lewis Cooke Camp: Capacity 26. For girls 12-20 yrs.
Wokapa Camp: Capacity 22. For boys 12-20 yrs.
Mary J. Wesley Camp: Capacity 17. For elderly women.
Crawford Vander-Roest Rest Lodge: Capacity 26. For working people.
Endee White Home: Capacity 22. For men and women.
Administration Camp: Capacity 11. For Director's Staff.
Health Inn—Hospital: Capacity 7. Doctor and Nurse.
Edward A. Russ Goodwill Inn: Capacity 30. For guests and visitors.
Isolation Camp: Capacity 30. For emergency use.
Goodwill Camp for Stranded Boys: Capacity 20. For Boys on Farm.
Kate F. Hobart Industrial Camp: For daily classes in manual arts.
Eugenia Preston Holmes Entertainment Hall: For entertainments and meetings of campers.
The New Tabernacle: For pageants and camp assemblies.
Victory Garden for Every Camper Over 9
MORGAN MEMORIAL
89 Shawmut Avenue, Boston 16, Mass.

Pledge Given to Filipinos Of Full Independence

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt signed today legislation pledging the United States to drive the Japanese invaders from the Philippines tnd to grant the island their full independence as soon as normal government functions can be restored.

Mr. Roosevelt said in an accompanying statement:

"It is contemplated that as soon as conditions warrant, civil government will be set up under constitutional officers. It will be their duty forthwith to take emergency measures to alleviate the physical and economic hardships of the Philippine people, and to prepare the Commonwealth to receive and exercise the independence which we have promised them.

"The latter includes two tasks of great importance: those who have collaborated with the enemy must be removed from authority and influence over the political and economic life of the country; and the democratic form of government guaranteed in the Constitution of the Philippines must be restored for the benefit of the people of the islands."

Two Resolutions

The legislation is embodied in two congressional resolutions, the first making possible earlier independence for the islands, originally set for July 4, 1946, and the second authorizing a joint economic commission to consider the rehabilitation of the Philippines.

The resolutions will permit the United States to acquire air, land and naval bases in the Philippines.

"I have been informed that this action is most welcome to Commonwealth authorities," the President said, "and that they will gladly co-operate in the establishment and maintenance of bases both as a restored commonwealth and as an independent nation."

Vice-President Sergio Osmena of the Philippine Government in exile termed the President's approval of the resolutions "a long step toward the real freedom and independence of the Philippines and its survival as a free and Christian nation."

Real Freedom Envisaged

One of the resolutions declares the policy of Congress to be "that the United States shall drive the treacherous, invading Japanese from the Philippine Islands, restore as quickly as possible the orderly, free democratic processes of government to the Filipino people, and thereupon establish the complete independence of the Philippine Islands as a separate self-governing nation."

Mr. Osmena's statement expressed the gratitude of the Filipino people for the legislation and said the islands "will emerge safe and secure against external aggression. . . . This action of Congress will bring new hopes to the Filipino people, now enslaved by the enemy, and will instill in them renewed courage and united determination to effectively assist the libreating forces when our D-Day comes."

In tribute to the people of the islands, Mr. Roosevelt said in his statement:

"We are ever mindful of the heroic role of the Philippines and their people in the present conflict. Theirs is the only substantial area and theirs the only substantial population under the American flag to suffer lengthy invasion by the enemy. History will attest the heroic resistance of the combined armies of the United States and the Philippines in Luzon, Cebu, Iloilo, and other islands of the archipelago.

"Our character as a nation will be judged for years to come by the human understanding and the physical efficiency with which we help in the immense task of rehabilitating the Philippines. The resolution creates the Philippine Rehabilitation Commission whose functions shall be to study all aspects of the problem, and after due investigation report its recommendations to the President of the United States and the Congress, and to the President and the Congress of the Philippines."

Neophyte Law Giant Looked Up To by All

MILWAUKEE, June 30 (AP)—The mean level of legal men will be raised today when a law degree is awarded one of the tallest men in these United States—8-foot 7-inch Clifford M. Thompson.

Mr. Thompson, who becomes a new giant in the law, was a college and professional basketball player, circus star and advertising man before entering the Marquette University Law School two years ago.

Dean Francis Swietlik installed special chairs in classrooms for Mr. Thompson, who this year is one of three law-school graduates. One of the others and Mr. Thompson's friend is 5-foot 1-inch James D'Amato.

Wickard Sends Hurry Call For Sandwiches and Milk

AUSTIN, Texas, June 30 (AP)—Even Cabinet members wait their turn in dining-car lines these days, Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard can testify.

State Agriculture Commissioner J. E. McDonald yesterday received a telegram from Mr. Wickard, en route to Mexico requesting 12 sandwiches, six pints of milk and six bottles of soda pop. At the train here the Wickard party had been unable to reach the dining car for lunch. "This is our second meal in 24 hours," Mrs. Wickard said.

Not Too Small—

Wide World

Smallest Post Office Big Enough to Sell War Bonds

This log structure in Grimshawes, N. C., 4 by 5 feet, boasts of being the smallest post office in the United States. It serves a few mountain families of Jackson County.

Y. M. C. A. Council Told Anti-Semitism Is Growing Bolder in United States

LAKESIDE, Ohio, June 30 (AP)—Anti-Semitism, "akin to the type practiced by Hitler's Germany, is alive and growing" in the United States today, Channing H. Tobias, Senior Secretary of the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, declared June 29.

Speaking at third-day sessions of the Christian Youth Conference of North America, Mr. Tobias stated that organizations "which, a short time ago worked under cover, are now operating openly and brazenly and prejudiced individuals are becoming more bold in public expressions of anti-Semitism."

"Even children," he added, "are organizing gangs to desecrate synagogues and cemeteries and to do violence to unoffending Jewish children."

Commenting on discrimination against Negroes, the Y. M. C. A. official said, "a world that is two-thirds colored will be slow to accept the leadership of a nation that relegates its own colored citizens to a status of inferiority."

"It is not just the welfare of the Negro that is at stake but America's possible part in the making of the peace," he declared.

The delegates, representing about 10,000,000 youth of 42 Protestant denominations, also heard Mildred Nichols Randall of Portland, Maine, former chairman of the United Christian Youth Conference, advise that the need for recreational centers must be met if the present wave of delinquency is to abate soon.

Navy Farms to Supply Personnel Outside U. S.

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—President Roosevelt has signed a bill authorizing the Navy to operate farms to provide subsistence for Navy personnel outside the continental United States.

The measure furnishes authority for the operation of such farms as one at the Navy operating base at Trinidad, British West Indies, which provides citrus fruits, beans, coconuts, nutmegs, mangoes, and fresh vegetables. The legislation makes it possible for the Navy to raise livestock.

Job 'Referral' Hit as End Of U. S. Liberty

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—Nationwide hiring controls are set up and ready to go into operation tomorrow, says Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner, but a Nebraska Representative denounced the occasion as "a black day in the history of the United States."

"It is the day when the true liberty of man is to be snuffed out in America by McNutt's national service edict," declared Representative Howard H. Buffett (R) of Nebraska today in a blast inserted in the Congressional Record against the national "priority referral" system.

The plan, intended to channel 200,000 new workers into essential industry through intercity shifts of workers and vigorous recruiting, was described by Mr. Buffett as a "decisive step toward slave labor battalions taken in full defiance of the Congress."

Starting tomorrow, all male labor except farmers must be hired through the United States Employment Service or agencies designated by it. Women as well as men have been brought under the system in many communities by action of local manpower officials.

Both employers and employees will have the right of appeal from any decision of the local officials of the War Manpower Commission.

The "referral" procedure, already in use in a number of tight labor areas, requires that a man seeking a new job must present himself to the local USES office or such other agency—for instance, a union hiring hall—as may be designated by USES. There he will be offered work in the industries and cities where men are most urgently needed.

Obsolete Liberties Played Vital Role

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30 (AP)—The Liberty ship, now obsolete, will take its place in history with the vessels of Columbus and Drake "because we could not have fought the war without them," Admiral Howard L. Vickery declared June 29 in a press interview.

The Vice-Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission said the Liberties "had kept England from caving in—Prime Minister Churchill told me."

Asked if they could be used as troop transports, he compared them to boxcars for carrying soldiers.

He added that the new Victory ships, the majority of which are being built on the West Coast, were a much faster vessel, traveling about 18 knots compared with the Liberty's 10 to 12 knots.

Eating-Place Price 'Freeze' Expanded

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—The "freeze" of restaurant prices now in effect in most parts of the country will be extended July 31 to virtually all of the nation's public eating and drinking establishments, the Office of Price Administration announced last night.

In bringing additional areas under the regulation holding prices to levels of April 4-10, 1943, the agency also ordered these principal changes on a country-wide basis:

1. Five cents will be the top price any restaurant may charge for a cup or pot of hot coffee, including cream and sugar, unless it charged a higher price during the seven-day period Oct. 4-10, 1942.

2. April 4-10, 1943, base period ceiling prices must be posted by all eating and drinking establishments for 40 basic menu items served.

3. Higher prices than those of the base period may not be charged because of an increase in quantity or an improvement in quality.

In explaining the latter ruling, OPA said the "substitution of ingredients in any food item or beverage does not make it a new item and permit a higher price." It said the National Restaurant Industry Advisory Committee had "concurred in the view that it would be undesirable to permit these practices because of inflationary results."

"This new national regulation is based upon what experience has proved to be the best features of the various restaurant regulations which have been in effect for over a year in most parts of the country," James F. Brownlee, Deputy Price Administrator, said.

Extension of Freeze

"This broad control," he added, "will not only improve the administration of restaurant ceilings from OPA's viewpoint but it will be easier for the industry to live with, and it will afford maximum protection for the citizen."

Extension of the freeze provisions to the balance of the country brings under them for the first time the States of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, certain areas of Kansas, most of Oklahoma, two Southern Ohio districts and a few parishes in Louisiana.

The new national regulation covers restaurants, hotels, cafés, cafeterias, soda fountains, delicatessens, boarding houses, catering establishments, field kitchens, lunch wagons, athletic stadiums, hot-dog and hamburger stands, and all other public eating or drinking establishments, with these exceptions:

Railroad dining cars, which are under a separate regulation; hospitals, except for meals served to persons other than patients; eating establishments operated by an educational institution or affiliated organization; places operated by charitable, religious or cultural organizations; eating co-operatives formed by officers in the armed forces, and some nonprofit clubs.

Three Fliers Reach North Rim Safely After Climb Up Wall of Grand Canyon

GRAND CANYON, Ariz., June 30 (AP)—Dr. Harold C. Bryant, Superintendent of Grand Canyon National Park, said today three Army airmen who had been trapped in the great gorge since June 21 had reached the north rim.

"The men are well," Dr. Bryant said.

The three fliers, who parachuted from a disabled bomber on isolated Tonto Plateau, were led to safety by two experienced canyon climbers who entered the chasm yesterday.

Dr. Bryant said the men would be returned to the south rim, a distance of some 225 miles by a circuitous route, placed on a plane, and flown to Kingman, Ariz., Army Air Field tonight.

The fliers bailed out of a temporarily disabled heavy bomber at 2 a. m., June 21, and landed together miraculously on the mile-long tableland. They were sighted by an Army searching plane and later identified as Second Lieut. Charles Goldblum, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Flight Officer Maurice J. Cruickshank, Jr., Lawrence, Mass., and Corp. Roy W. Embanks, Kalispell, Mont.

Three rescue parties heavily laden with equipment had failed to reach the men and turned back when Ed Laws, national park ranger, and Dr. A. A. MacRae, expert mountaineer and Wilmington, Del., Bible history professor, began descending toward the plateau June 28.

Congregationalists Adopt Peace Plan

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 30 (AP)—Reasserting an urge for Christian political action, the General Council of the Congregational Christian Church climaxed its biennial meeting here recently by adopting a 10-point program supporting American participation in an "international organization for world co-operation."

The proposal, which was wired to the Republican National Convention in Chicago with a request for "serious consideration by your Resolutions Committee," stated that the organization at first should be composed of the United Nations, but as soon as feasible of all who are willing to abide by its covenant.

"The organization," it asserted, "should work for the protection of international order through the delegation to it of adequate authority and resources to make and enforce decisions on controversies between nations, without requiring unanimous consent and for prevention of war by international supervision and control of armaments."

Army Allotments Office

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP) — The War Department June 28 announced the opening on July 3 of an office of special settlement accounts here to handle all services related to disbursement of pay and allotments to beneficiaries or heirs of all soldiers reported missing. It announced that 1,100 civilian workers would be employed.

PROVINCETOWN
ALL-DAY CRUISE EVERY DAY
LEAVES BOSTON 9:30 A.M. RETURNS 8:00 P.M.
FOR RATES AND INFORMATION CALL HUB. 2650
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IN NEW YORK
A Carter Hotel
600 ROOMS
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Single from 2.50
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HOTEL GEORGE WASHINGTON
Home of the famous "23" Room
23 LEXINGTON AVENUE at 23rd ST.

SUN-RIPENED
Babi Juice
PRONOUNCED BABY JUICE
ORANGES
LOADED with JUICE

Allison Announces—
THE WORLD'S MOST POWERFUL AIRCRAFT ENGINE

Now it can be told. The world's most powerful aircraft engine is going into America's new planes. ★ It is an Allison liquid-cooled engine—of approximately 3000 horsepower. ★ It is already in production—in a new Allison plant which vies in size with many bomber plants. ★ Virtually all the engine's parts are the same as in other Allison engines. Thus, plane crews around the world are equipped to service it right now. ★ Like all Allison engines this one is economical with fuel—gives long range. It increases the power of single-engine planes by hundreds of horsepower—gives our fighters more than a third greater power to work with than the huskiest engine they had before. ★ In their hands it will be a mighty weapon to use in striking their climax blows against America's enemies the world around.

POWERED BY ALLISON
P-38—Lightning
P-39—Airacobra
P-40—Warhawk
A-36 and P-51—Mustang
More than 50,000 Allison engines have been delivered to the Army Air Forces.

LIQUID-COOLED AIRCRAFT ENGINES
Allison
DIVISION OF GM GENERAL MOTORS
Indianapolis, Indiana

'Story of Dr. Wassell'—Music and Dance—Letter From Hollywood

Gary Cooper Has Star Role In De Mille's New War Film

C. B. DeMille has a flair for showmanship. That quality made him conspicuous during the era of the silent screen. It has kept him prominent as a director through the changes brought by dialogue and color. It is to be noted again in "The Story of Dr. Wassell," the new Technicolor production at the Metropolitan, which tells of the indomitable Naval doctor who evacuated a group of wounded sailors from Java, despite orders to the contrary, expected to be court-martialed, but instead was praised for his courage by the President in a fireside talk.

The film has been made on a large and elaborate scale, with Gary Cooper, who is considerably younger than the real Dr. Wassell, playing the title role. Though the events which take place may be largely factual, Mr. DeMille, as director and producer, will not be denied his dramatic touches. They are to be found in the sudden discoveries which heighten the suspense, in the cutbacks which interrupt the narrative to relate earlier phases of Dr. Wassell's career, and in the humor and subsidiary romances which serve as relief to the grim aspects of the tale.

Much of the early part of the film takes place in a hospital in Java to which the wounded from the cruiser Marblehead are taken in charge of Dr. Wassell. News is heard of the fall of Singapore, and the approach of the Japanese is emphasized by an air raid on the hospital. The dilemma of Dr. Wassell develops when the last of the American naval forces depart, leaving the stretcher cases behind.

An Australian convoy offers him a means of escape with these men. But the way is not easy. The road is rough except when a smooth stretch of highway suddenly appears as a bridge under bomb fire must be passed at high speed. Even when the men are aboard ship there is a strafing attack by Japanese planes to be endured.

In the course of the narrative something is told of Dr. Wassell's earlier years in Arkansas, and his career as a medical research man in China. Bits of romance with a Red Cross nurse, pleasantly played by Laraine Day, are mingled with the story. The romance seems a little artificial and the film as a whole has a theatrical air. But that is due to the DeMille style. Simplicity is not one of his characteristics. The large popular following which he has built up would not expect it of him.

Mr. Cooper gives his usual quiet performance, heightening by his understatement the effect of the events which occur. Dennis O'Keefe, Elliot Reid, Stanley Ridges and Renny McEvoy play varied types of sailors in his charge. Signe Hasso is a Netherlands nurse, and Carol Thurston, a native girl who helps to care for the sailors.

E. F. M.

© Vitagraph

Detail From 'Roughly Speaking'

Rosalind Russell, John Alvin, Ann Doran, and Craig Stevens in the film version of Louise Randall Pierson's autobiography.

Next Week's Pops Programs

Navy Night at the Symphony Hall Pops stands in the calendar for Monday, July 3. Army Night has the holiday date of July 4. Service men in uniform will direct the music on both occasions.

Named as conductors for Navy Night are Lieut. Warren S. Freeman, USNR, and Arthur Fiedler, S 2/c USCGTR. Named for Army Night are Warrant Officer Thor Johnson, and Pfc. Malcolm H. Holmes.

Old Timers' Night falls on July 5, Carlos Pinfield in charge. For continuing concerts, Arthur Fiedler assumes his regular post as Pops conductor, except that on July 7 Rolland Tapley will be "guest." Programs are announced as follows:

Navy Night
Monday, July 3, at 8:30 p. m.
Lieut. Warren S. Freeman, USNR, conducting

"Anchors Aweigh" ..... Zimmerman
Overture to "Merry Wives of Windsor" ..... Nicolai
"The Lost Chord" ..... Sullivan
Solo trumpet, Mus. 1/C Roger Voisin
Selections from "H. M. S. Pinafore" ..... Sullivan
S 2/c USCGTR Arthur Fiedler conducting
Concerto Pathétique ..... Liszt-Pattison
Seamen Arthur Whittemore and Jack Lowe, duo-pianists
For two pianos:
Triana ..... Albéniz
Begin the Beguine ..... Cole Porter
Guarascha ..... Morton Gould
Waltzs Fantasy ..... Johann Strauss
Bolera ..... Ravel
(Transcribed by Whittemore and Lowe)
Lieut Warren S. Freeman, USNR, conducting
Victor Herbert Favorites ..... Sanford
"Holiday for Strings" ..... Rose
"American Patrol" ..... Meacham

Army Night
Tuesday, July 4, at 8:30 p. m.
Pfc Malcolm H. Holmes, Conducting
"Stars and Stripes Forever" ..... Sousa
Overture to "Bartered Bride" ..... Smetana
Andante Cantabile from Fifth Symphony ..... Tchaikovsky
Tarantelle and "Knightsbridge" ..... Coates
Warrant Officer Thor Johnson, Conducting
Two Slavonic Dances ..... Dvořak
Prelude and Love Death from "Tristan and Isolde" ..... Wagner
Sussex Psalm ..... Cpl. Russell Howland
"Exit The Axis," a March-Cartoon ..... Charles J. Vardell, Jr.
Pfc. Malcolm H. Holmes, Conducting
"Emperor" Waltzes ..... Strauss
"Oklahoma!" ..... Rodgers-Bodge
Salute to Our Fighting Forces Arr. Bodge

Old Timers' Night
Wednesday, July 5, at 8:30 p. m.
Carlos Pinfield, Conducting
March "Up the Street" ..... Morse
Overture to "Poet and Peasant" ..... Suppe
Slavonic Dance No. 3 ..... Dvořak
"America Sings" ..... arr. Bodge
Ballet of the Hours from "Giaconda" ..... Ponchielli
Air, An Jenem Tag, from "Hans Heiling" ..... Marschner
Trombone solo: John Coffey
"Song Fest" Medley ..... arr. Bodge
Selection, "Chocolate Soldier" ..... Oscar Straus
"Whispering of the Flowers" ..... von Blon
"Old Timers' Night at the Pops" ..... arr. Lake

Thursday, July 6, at 8:30 p. m.
"Pomp and Circumstance," March ..... Elgar
"Unfinished" Symphony, First Movement ..... Schubert
Aerophonica, Symphonic Sketch ..... Benedict Fitzgerald
Conducted by the composer
Largo from "Xerxes" ..... Handel
Bolero ..... Ravel
Rhapsody in Blue ..... Gershwin
Soloist: Leo Litwin
"Oklahoma!" Selection ..... Rodgers-Bodge
"Holiday for Strings" ..... Rose
Salute to Our Fighting Forces ..... arr. by Bodge

Friday, July 7, at 8:30 p. m.
Rolland Tapley conducting
"U. S. Army Engineers," March ..... Beyer
Overture to "Zampa" ..... Herold
Irish Tune from County Derry ..... arr. Grainger
Third Movement, "Pathetic" Symphony ..... Tchaikovsky
Overture to "Rienzi" ..... Wagner
Meditation from "Thaïs" ..... Massenet
Solo Violin: Julius Theodorowicz
Bolero ..... Ravel
Victor Herbert Favorites ..... arr. Sanford
"Tales from the Vienna Woods" ..... Strauss
"On the Esplanade," March ..... Keith Brown

Saturday, July 8, at 8:30 p. m.
Marche Militaire ..... Schubert
Overture to "Le Roi l'a dit" ..... Delibes
"Animals' Carnival" ..... Saint-Saëns
Solo violoncello: Jacobus Langendoen
Solo flute: James Pappoutsakis
Pianos: J. M. Sanromá and Leo Litwin
St. Louis Blues ..... Handy-McBride
"Knightsbridge," March ..... Coates
Peter Bodge, Conducting
Gershwiniana
"Begin the Beguine" ..... Porter
Oklahoma!" selection ..... Rodgers
Clarinet Polka
Salute to Our Fighting Forces
Orchestrations by Peter Bodge

Wanted: Agnes de Mille

It is said that Billy Rose wants Agnes de Mille to stage some dances for "The Seven Lively Arts;" that the producers of the musical version of "Rain," in which Ethel Merman is to play Sadie Thompson, would like her to do the dances for that (and that she will); that the Theater Guild has some new ballet plays up its sleeve, and of course, after the success of "Oklahoma!" . . .

Well, for the present Miss de Mille is a pretty busy gal, organizing shows for the big naval and military hospitals around New York.

"Last Monday we took 22 dancers to the St. Albans Hospital, including Sono Osato (of 'One Touch of Venus'), Janet Reed (of Ballet Theater) and all of the 'Oklahoma' girls and boys and gave them a solid hour of the very best I have ever composed, winding up with the running set from 'Rodeo,' danced first by my kids and then by my lovely girls and four sailors called up out of the audience," she writes. "I think I can say without immodesty that we were one grand success!" Miss de Mille is dancing in the shows.

During the week of July 24 she is due at Black Mountain College, North Carolina, to lecture on "The American Dance" in a panel discussion of "The Da..ce and the American Theater," in which Doris Humphrey, Beatrice Straight, Paul Green, Herbert Graf, John Martin and George Beiswanger will also take part.

After that, preparations for the fall season. Ballet companies want Miss de Mille, too.

At Jacob's Pillow

The first of a series of eight Saturday afternoon performances will be given at the Jacob's Pillow Dance Theater, near Lee, Mass., on July 8, under the direction of Ted Shawn.

The artists scheduled to appear are Grant Mouradoff and Tatiana Semenova, both of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, Arthur Mahoney and Thalia Mara, exponents of the eighteenth-century and Spanish dance forms, and Shawn himself.

Other artists who will appear during the summer are Trudy Goth and Henry Schwarz, Iva Kitchell, Nathalie Krassovska, La Meri, Ruth Page, Margaret Severn, Anne Simpson, Stuart and Lee, and Marina Svetlova.

The summer school opens on July 3 with a full attendance of students.

Faculty members are Dr. Anne Schley Duggan, Educational Dance; Octavia Frees, Choral Speech and Dance; Mahoney and Mara, Eighteenth-Century and Spanish Dance; Mouradoff, Ballet; Angiola Sartoria, Jooss Method; Shawn, American Dance and Choreography.

Tonight at the Pops

Greetings to Bangor ..... R. B. Hall
Overture, "Poet and Peasant" ..... Suppe
"Pacific 2-3-1" ..... Honegger
Ride of the Valkyries ..... Wagner
Concerto for Piano and Orchestra ..... Khatchaturian
Soloist: Bernhard Weber
"Jolly Fellows" Waltz ..... Vollstedt
The Toy Trumpet ..... Scott
"American Patrol" ..... Meacham
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8 p. m.—News. VLG2, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—12:15 p. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.
London—6:45 p. m.—The News. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—In English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—7 p. m.—Comedy. YV5RN, 6.30 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8 p. m.—On the Production Front: Talk by William Holt. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—10:10 p. m.—The Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—World Affairs: Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM

4:00 p. m.—Musicale; recordings.
4:30 p. m.—Novatime; music.
4:45 p. m.—Music by Cugat.
5:00 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:30 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
5:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
6:00 p. m.—News, Weather; Music.
7:00 p. m.—to 7:30 p. m., same as WBZ.
7:30 p. m.—The Carol Sisters.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m.—to 10 p. m., same as WBZ.
10:00 p. m.—Sign off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington

3:00 p. m.—to 5 p. m., same as WNAC.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Digest Snapshots.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—same as WNAC.
7:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel.
7:45 p. m.—Vincent Lopez Orch.
8:00 p. m.—to 11:15 same as WNAC.
11:15 p. m.—Maurice Spitalny's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Harry James' Orchestra.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, July 2

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, July 2

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Rosalind Russell to Head Cast for 'Roughly Speaking'

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Warner Brothers will make a picture of Louise Randall Pierson's autobiography, "Roughly Speaking," with Rosalind Russell in the leading role. The part fits Miss Russell for reasons that are soon apparent.

The film tells the story of the twentieth-century woman emerging from the woman of the nineteenth. Woman's rights, the demand for labor and wage equality, and the freedom to move into and out of spheres in the business world which had been distinctly masculine all come into the narrative.

Miss Russell is, herself, a perhaps better known exemplar of this same woman. In the film colony she has always taken an active interest in political matters and has been a sort of champion of the right of actresses to be people, too.

* * *

Mrs. Pierson sailed seas rough enough, she says, so that she was greatly tempted to call her book "Fifty Years in a Lifeboat"; but her course is apparently in calmer waters now, what with the book a best seller, and the studio hiring her to act as technical adviser on the picture and to adapt the book to the screen.

The book was written, Mrs. Pierson says, after a New York publishing house saw some letters she had written to Arthur Krock of the New York Times. The book took her two years to write.

The studio is not making the picture merely a rehearsal of the difficulties that confronted some women in that period. There were good times, too. The film, they say, will be a sort of cavalcade of an American woman, with strong overtones of New England life and with a decided nostalgic appeal.

The picture extends the story to the present, ending with Mrs. Pierson's second husband working in a defense plant in the East. (Actually, Mr. Pierson is in a defense plant near Hollywood as his wife works on the picture at the studio.) The film contains some frank, and often pathetic, pictures of American family life, and touches on both wars. Mrs. Pierson's three sons are now in the service.

The story ends with Mrs. Pierson acknowledging to her husband that she didn't get what she wanted out of life, and not at all what she dreamed she would get when, as the daughter of a well-to-do New Englander, she began to plan her future. But, she says, she had a good deal more fun trying to get the things she wanted than she could ever have anticipated.

* * *

The picture is being directed by Michael Curtiz, who has done his share of trying to show American family life with his series of "Four Daughters" pictures. In the cast will be Craig Stevens, Ann Doran, Donald Woods, John Alvin, and Alan Hale.

Miss Doran's film career was slow in starting, but she seems to be going places now. She began several years ago as a stand-in for Virginia Bruce. Small parts followed and she became a stock contract player, but without much to do. Two scenes in two pictures, "Air Force" and "So Proudly We Hail," brought her attention. She plays Miss Russell's close friend in the early part of the present picture.

When "Duffy's Tavern" is filmed by Paramount Ed Gardner, Charley Cantor, and Eddie Green of the radio show will appear before the camera, together with William Bendix.

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Donna Reed

In "See Here, Private Hargrove," coming Sunday to the Exeter.

On Summer Stages

At Brattle Hall, Cambridge, the play next week will be "Guest in the House," Dale Eunson's and Hager Wilde's melodrama, starring Julie Haydon.

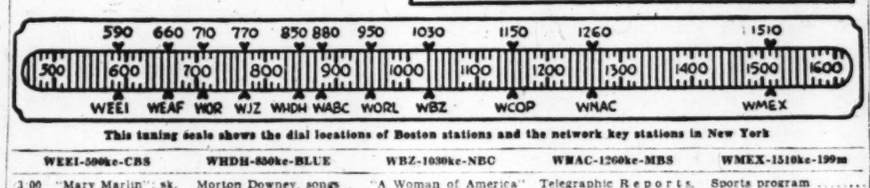
Samson Raphaelson's "Accent on Youth" will be presented at the Playhouse in Worcester for the week beginning Tuesday evening.

At the Lake Whalom Theater, Fitchburg, the play starting Tuesday evening will be "Her Master's Voice."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight • 6:30 p.m. • Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"A Woman of America"	Telegraphic Reports.	Sports program
3:15 Songs; Parade	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	St. Louis Browns-N. Y.	News service
3:30 News; Snapshots	Dramatic sketch	"Pepper Young's Family"	Yankees baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 Victory Garden	Drama: Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness"	Telegraphic Reports.	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Broadway Matinee	Popular music	"Backstage Wife"	St. Louis Browns-N. Y.	News; Red Nichols' Or.
4:15 guest stars; News	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Yankees baseball game	Connee Boswell, songs
4:30 "Interview Time"	Westbrook Van Voorhis	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Music for Remembrance	Tony Pastor's Orch.
4:45 Leon J. Kowal, int.	Musical Poll of Hits	"Young Widder Brown"	Music for Remembrance	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry and the Pirates	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15 Evelyn Howe, mc	Easy Rhythms	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Tom Mix"; sketch	Sports program
5:45 "Hawaii, 1950"	Musical program	"Front Page Farrell"; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00 News comments	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15 Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	Treasury Salute	Digest; Snapshots	News service
6:30 Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	Favorites of the Week	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball Scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Parade: Music; Song	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	"The Adventures of	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Claude Thornhill's Or.
7:15 We Who Dream; dr	Nero Wolfe"; drama	Robert St. John, news	Political talk	Richard Salinger, news
7:30 Friday on B'dway;	"The Lone Ranger";	"Yankee Yarns"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Joseph Tall: Variety
7:45 soloist; orchestra	western drama	John Barry, comment	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Joseph Tall: Variety
8:00 Chas Ruggles; Cass	Paul Neilson, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15 Daley; songs; gst	"Parker Family"; dr	Graham; Dr. F. Black	Return of Nick Carter	Fashions in Swing
8:30 "Service to the	Meet Your Navy; music	"The Adventures of the	"Freedom of Opportuni-	Tommy Kerr's Orch.
8:45 Front"; dr.; News	var. show; Interviews	Thin Man"; drama	ty"; drama; guests	Doug Garron's Orch.
9:00 "It Pays to Be Ig-	"Gang Busters"; sketch	Waltz Time; F. Munn;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Bee-
9:15 norant"; comedy	"Gang Busters"; sketch	E. MacGregor; chorus	"Screen Test"	thoven: Trio No. 7
9:30 That Brewster Boy	Dance orchestra	"People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing Quiz	Studio program
9:45 That Brewster Boy	Dance orch.; Drama	Quiz; Art Linkletter	Show; J. R. King mc	Studio program
10:00 Moore-Durante Va-	Gaslight Harmonies	'Boston Blackie'; drama	Norman Thomas, talk	News service
10:15 riety show; orch.	Ted Malone comments	starring Chester Morris	Glenn Williams' Orch.	Beyond Victory
10:30 Stage Door Canteen	Silver Nocturne	Sports; Sammy Kaye	Musical Roundup	Art Kassel's Orch.
10:45 Monty Woolley	Silver Nocturne	CIO Post Convention	Music R'dup; Weather	Alvino Rey's Orch.
11:00 News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Jan Savitt's Orch.
11:15 "Unrationed Jam";	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Fats Waller's Orch.
11:30 Boyd Raeburn's Or.	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Harry James' Orch.	Day's End; Music
11:45 Boyd Raeburn's Or.	Concert Miniature; News	Music You Want	Harry James' Orch.	Day's End; News

Saturday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade";	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15 News; Cowboy songs	Newscast	Music; Weather	News service	
7:30 Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News commentator	Herb Lewis; George and	N E Fellowship: religious
7:45 News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	The King's Men	Dixie; "Salute"	N E Fellowship: religious
8:00 News of the World	News summary	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum"	'George & Dixie'; News	Musical Time Table
8:30 Victory Notes	Melody Time	News commentator	Saturday Encores	Musical Time Table
8:45 Music; News	Newscast	Morning Musical	Encores; Weather	Musical Time Table
9:00 Nan Howard, Inter	"Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; 'Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 "Help Wanted"	"Breakfast Club"	John Seagle, hymns	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Week End Medley	"Breakfast Club"	"Tapestry Musical"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
9:45 WEEI Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	"Tapestry Musical"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz; Farm-Home
10:00 'Youth on Parade';	Treasury Salute	4-H Club Program	News; 'Tune Factory"	Musical program
10:15 music; drama	'Jesting With Jesters"	"Off the Record"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	J. Grossman, talk
10:30 Mary Lee Taylor;	Fishermen's program	Carolyn Gilbert, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Musical program
10:45 Homemaking talks	Virginia Hauer, songs	Bob Becker's Pet Parade	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Adele Bailey; Stories
11:00 News; Nila Mack's	Spotlight on Youth	Transport. Corps Band	News; 'Tune Factory"	Children's Bible Hour
11:15 'Let's Pretend"	Spotlight on Youth	Songs; orchestra	Moment Musicale	John Kiley, organ
11:30 "Fashions in Ra-	Raphaella Piasmatti	Melody Roundup; Va-	Yankee House Party	Children's Bible Hour
11:45 tions"; B. Burke	Air Express Music	riety show; A. Devine	Yankee House Party	News service
12:00 Theater of Today;	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrens	Francis Cronin; console	Political talk
12:15 Walter Abel, dr.	Bond Wagon Quiz	Consumer Time	News service	Musical program
12:30 Stars Over Holly-	Farm & Home Makers	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45 wood; J. Wyman	Farm & Home Makers	Musical program	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00 Grand Central Sta-	"Something for Girls"	'Here's to Youth' dr.	Studio speaker	Italian melodies
1:15 tion; dr.; News	"Something for Girls"	'Life Without Father"	Patterns in Rhythm	"Kick Conga"
1:30 Country Journal	"Hollywood Hi-Lites"	News service	Vincent Lopez' Orch	Parade of Bands
1:45 Country Journal	Fishermen's program	"Luncheon With Salvy"	Vincent Lopez' Orch	Parade of Bands
2:00 'Of Men & Books';	Stephen Foster's Music	"Musicana"	Boston Red Sox-St Louis	Dance Lineup
2:15 Natural science	American Red Cross	"Musicana"	Browns baseball game	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:45 Across Caribbean	Old Ballads	Weekend Function	Boston Red Sox-St Louis	Sports program
2:30 News service	"The Radio Pals"	Weekend Function	Browns baseball game	News; Music; Sports
3:00 Victory F. O. B.;	News; "21 Stars"; Army	Weekend Function	Boston Red Sox-St Louis	Sports program
3:15 speaker; music	show; music; dr.; gsts	Weekend Function	Browns baseball game	News service
3:30 Visiting Hour: Maj.	"ABC's of OPA"	Adventures in Research	Boston Red Sox-St Louis	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 Andre Baruch, mc	Civil Service Program	"Men Make the Navy"	Browns baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Col. Stoopnagle	Jean Evans, songs	Network program	Sports program	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.
4:15 Stoopnagle; News.	Saturday Review, with	Network program	Joe Frasetto's Orch.	Carmen Miranda, songs
4:30 "Follies"; Evelyn	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Sports comments	Musical Roundup	Count Basie's Orch.
4:45 Howe, mc	Warren Atherton, talk	Men, Machines & Vict'y	Musical Roundup	Bob Chester's Orch.
5:00 "Corliss Archer"	News; Concert Orch.;	"Your America"; Secret	Navy Bulletin Board;	Sam Donahue's Orch.
5:15 "Corliss Archer"	Joseph Stopak, cond.;	Kootiner's Or.; spkrs.	Glen Gray's Orch.	Andrew Sisters, songs
5:30 'Mother & Dad'; dr	guest, G. D'Agostino.	"Story to Order"	Sports comments	Sports program
5:45 'Mother & Dad'; dr	Nancy Martin, songs	"Starring Curt Massey"	Eddie Howard's Orch.	News service
6:00 Page One; News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15 Peoples' Platform:	Musical program	"Treasury Salute"	Digest; Snapshots	News service
6:30 "De Gaulle"	News service	Sports Roundup	Musical Rendezvous	March to Victory
6:45 World Today News	Leon Henderson	Briggs-Saltman, piano	Music Rendezvous; Song	Sports of the Day
7:00 Lionel Barrymore:	Baseball scores; Songs.	'The American Story':	American Eagles in	Benny Goodman's Orch
7:15 "Mayor of Town"	Gaslight Harmonies	Western Waters-Farers	Britain; interviews	News service
7:30 "Mrs. Miniver"; dr.	Zinka Milanov; Leonard	"Ellery Queen"; drama.	"Confidentially Yours"	Ann Nigro, piano
7:45 "Mrs. Miniver"; dr.	Warren; J. Blackton	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Treasury Salute	"Dancing in the Dark"
8:00 Kenny Baker; Bo-	Early Am. Dance Music	'Able's Irish Rose'; com.	Frank Singiser, news	Religious program
8:15 rah Minnevitch	Early Am. Dance Music	'Able's Irish Rose'; com.	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Religious program
8:30 'Inner Sanctum"	Boston Pops Orchestra;	"Truth or Consequence";	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Mystery dr.; News	Arthur Fiedler, cond.;	Ralph Edwards, mc	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	Royal Light Quartet
9:00 'Your Hit Parade';	"Old-Timers' Night";	National Barn Dance;	"Minstrels of the Mass-	Classical Album: Greg-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Mendelssohn; S.-Saëns	comedy quiz	es"; drama; Foster;	erian Chants
9:30 Or; Frank Sinatra	Dance orchestra	"Can You Top This?";	Cohan music; soloists;	Classical Album: Greg-
9:45 "Saturday Night	Dance orchestra; Quiz	comedy; songs; orch.	orchestra; chorus	erian Chants
10:00 Serenade"; music	Guy Lombardo's Or. in	Patsy Kelly; Barry	R. A. Gunnison, news	News service
10:15 Correction, Please;	"Musical Autographs"	Wood, mc; G. Farrell	Dave Elman's "Victory	Al West's Orchestra
10:30 Jay C. Flippen, mc	Army Service Force	'Grand Old Opry'; Hill-	Auction" guest; orch.	Woody Herman's Orch.
10:45 'Co-operative Day'	Presents; drama; g'sts	billy show; W Ford, mc	Music; Weather	Buddy Clark, songs
11:00 News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Harry James' Orch.
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Weather Off the Record	Frank DeVol's Orch.	Sammy Kaye' Orch.
11:30 'Casey, Press Pho-	Fishermen's program	"I Sustain the Wings";	Fort Worth, Tex., Serv-	Day's End; music
11:45 tographer'; drama	Concert in Miniature	Master Sgt. Bluestone	ice Center Anniversary	Day's End; News

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SATURDAY
5 to 5:30 pm EWT 4 to 4:30 pm CWT
NBC NETWORK

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"3 Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Special matinee July 4th.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Anna Christie," by Eugene O'Neill. Starring Claire Luce. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Pop Concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Le Feu de Paille," Luciene Baroux, Orane Demazis. 1:30, 5, 8:10. "The Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. 3:15, 6:25, 9:30.

Fenway—"Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:50, 9:10. "Attack." 1:40, 4:55, 8:15.

Keith Memorial — "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:42, 9:55. "Gildersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:40.

Kenmore—"Gung Ho," Randolph Scott. 3, 6:20, 9:30. "Nine Girls," Ann Harding. 1:30, 4:50, 8.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:17, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:25, 6:15, 9.

Modern—"Tampico," Lynn Bari. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:25, 7:55. "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. 10:55 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:20.

Modern — "The Hitler Gang," Robert Watson. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:28. "Jamboree," Ruth Terry. 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 4:55, 8:05.

Orpheum—"Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, June Allyson, Gloria De Haven, Jimmy Durante. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:55, 9:40.

Paramount—"Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens. 10:45 a. m., 2:10, 5:35, 9. "Attack." 9:35 a. m., 1, 4:25, 7:50, 8:53.

RKO-Boston—"It Happened Tomorrow," Dick Powell, Linda Darnell. 10:35 a. m., 1:34, 4:29, 7:16, 10:14. Stage Show: 12:22, 3:17, 6:12, 9:10.

Scollay—"Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:25. "Up in Mabel's Room," Marjorie Reynolds, Dennis O'Keefe. 10:05 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05.

State—"Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, June Allyson, Gloria De Haven, Jimmy Durante. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:15, 9:50.

South Station Theater—"Young and Beautiful," "Boys' Camp," "Trial by Trigger," "Pete Smith—Groovie Movie," "Vendetta," "Mallard Flight," "Vera Vague Comedy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—"Mexico," "Russian Philharmonic," "Film Memories," "Lew Lehr," "Pete Smith," "Historic Sports," "Little Lulu," latest war news. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Uptown—"Tampico," Lynn Bari, Edward G. Robinson. 1:05, 3:50, 6:35, 9:20. "Up in Mabel's Room," Marjorie Reynolds, Dennis O'Keefe. 2:20, 5:15, 8.

Washington Street Olympia — "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers. 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Up in Mabel's Room," Marjorie Reynolds, Dennis O'Keefe. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—**Capitol**: "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. "The Hitler Gang," Victor Varconi. 1:45, 7:45.
Allston: "Stand by for Action," Robert Taylor, Charles Laughton. "Cowboy and the Senorita," Roy Rogers. 1:45, 7:50.

ARLINGTON—**Capitol**: "Life Boat," William Bendix. "Buffalo Bill," Joel McCrea, Maureen O'Hara.
Regent: "Frisco Kid," James Cagney. "Rookie in Burma," Wally Brown. 2, 8.

BRAINTREE—**Braintree**: "The Sullivans," Anne Baxter, Thomas Mitchell. "Moonlight in Vermont," Gloria Jean. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — **Egyptian**: "Address Unknown," Paul Lukas. "Her Primitive Man," Robert Paige. 1:50, 7:50.

BROOKLINE—**Brookline Village**: "Rationing," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. "Black Parachute," John Carradine.
Coolidge Corner: "Follow the Boys," George Raft, Vera Zorina, "The Scarlet Claw," Basil Rathbone.
Cleveland Circle: "The Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. "Buffalo Bill," Maureen O'Hara, Joel McCrea. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—**Central Square**: "Phantom Lady," Ella Raines, Franchot Tone. "Undercover Man."
Harvard: "In Our Time," Ida Lupino, Paul Heinreid. "Henry Aldrich Plays Cupid," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 8.
University: "Rationing," Wallace Beery. 3:05, 6:25, 9:55. "The Man From Down Under," Charles Laughton. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

EVERETT—**Capitol**: "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowell. 3:35, 9:10. "Week End in Havana." 2:08, 7:43.
Park: "The Desert Song," Dennis Morgan. "Nine Girls," Ann Harding.

HYDE PARK — **Paramount**: "Lifeboat," William Bendix, Tallulah Bankhead. "Man from Down Under," Charles Laughton. 1:30, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—**Jamaica**: "The Uninvited,"

Curley Faces Stiff Fight For Renomination July 11

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Representative James M. Curley faces one of the stiffest political fights of his long career in seeking renomination as Democratic candidate for United States Representative from the 11th Congressional District.

The former Boston mayor and one-time Governor of the Commonwealth, who was elected to the United States House of Representatives two years ago after four consecutive setbacks at the polls following his stormy two years on Beacon Hill, has four opponents for the Democratic nomination which is tantamount to election in the 11th District.

Mr. Curley's chief adversaries are former United States Representative Thomas H. Eliot of Cambridge, and City Councilman Joseph Russo of Boston, both strong campaigners who are working hard to win the Democratic place on the November ballot. Another candidate, capable of commanding a sizable block of votes, is former Mayor John J. Murphy of Somerville. Alexander J. Gregorowicz of Cambridge, the fifth candidate, hopes to win support of the Polish-American vote in that city.

Campaign Watched

The campaign of former Representative Eliot is being watched carefully by political observers because of his endorsement by the Political Action Committee of the C. I. O. whose real influence in Massachusetts politics is yet to be demonstrated.

Young Mr. Eliot, whose old Ninth District was gerrymandered out of existence in 1941 by the State Legislature, lost to Mr. Curley in a three-way contest in 1942 by about 7,000 votes. The presence of a third strong candidate in this year's race, plus two additional campaigners, would appear to throw the 11th district contest into a free-for-all.

Mr. Eliot, a grandson of former President of Harvard Charles W. Eliot, is conducting a vigorous fight for recognition this year. He is making a large number of radio speeches, conducting noonday rallies outside of war plants and the Navy Yard, and making personal contacts through his district.

Along with other candidates he is lashing out against Mr. Curley's two year Congressional record, charging he failed to take part in a single debate, and criticizing Mr. Curley's failure to maintain a Boston office where constituents may air their problems. Mr. Curley closed his Federal Building office two weeks after election.

Identified as Liberal

Although the son of a family which traces its ancestry back to Colonial days, Mr. Eliot has been identified as a liberal since 1932. He has served the present administration as General Counsel of the Social Security Board in Washington, as New England Regional Wage and Hour Director, and more recently as head of the British Division of the Office of War Information to which post he was appointed in December, 1942, by Elmer Davis.

Mr. Eliot, who has been accused by Mr. Curley of being a draft dodger, was rejected by the Navy because of poor vision when he applied for a commission. He then waived deferment and hoped to enter the Army as an enlisted man but was again turned down. As a member of the OWI and in other confidential work for the Federal Government, however, the Cambridge man has been through many air raids and other hazardous experiences.

City Councilor Russo, in the opinion of many political observers, may well provide a surprise in the 11th District fight.

Serving in Council

Mr. Russo, a young Italo-American, is serving his third consecutive term in the Boston City Council to which he was elected five years ago when he defeated John I. Fitzgerald who had held the Ward Three Council seat for 16 years. In defeating Mr. Fitzgerald the new Councilman ended the long reign of the Hendricks Club which in earlier days under Martin Lomansey was one of the strongest political clubs in Boston.

The City Councilman is making issue of the fact that Mr. Curley lives outside the district he serves and the closing of the Curley Boston office following his election two years ago.

Mr. Russo's greatest strength appears to lie in the 30,000 Italian-American voters in the 11th District. A campaign aide has claimed that if he can garner 60 per cent of these votes he can be nominated.

The Ward Three man demonstrated his vote-getting powers in the April Presidential primaries when he topped all candidates in the contest for district delegate to the Democratic National Convention, polling more votes than Mayor G. Edward Bradley of Somerville and State Representative Michael J. Neville of Cambridge.

Indorsement Claimed

Mr. Russo claims the indorsement of three Boston Italian newspapers, La Notizia, Gazzetta del Massachusetts, and the Italian News.

Former Mayor John J. Murphy of Somerville, who may cut a sizeable block out of that city's vote, has injected a humorous note into the campaign with a campaign leaflet in racing form style in which he characterizes Mr. Curley as "good on a muddy track."

Mr. Gregorowicz, one of the first to file his nomination papers, apparently is banking his chances on the Polish vote in Cambridge. Politically unknown, the young Cambridge man would seem to have slight chance of making much impression against three such strong candidates as now appear to be leading the race.

This is the first of a series of stories on major contests in the July 11 State Primary. Other articles will appear daily until the election.

Completes Courses

Completion of the combat training course at the Mountain Home Army Air Field in Idaho by Sergeant Paul E. Gorman is announced by the field headquarters. The Sergeant is an aerial gunner in a Liberator bomber and has graduated from the Army Air Forces Training Schools at Lowry Field, Denver, Colo., and Tyndall Field, Ala.

Honored by Harvard at Commencement

By a Staff Photographer

Recipients of Honorary Degrees at Exercises Yesterday

Front row, left to right, are: Walter Lippmann, newspaper columnist, who received the degree of Doctor of Letters; Dr. James Bryant Conant, President of Harvard University, who presented the degrees; Robert C. Wallace, Principal of Queens University, Kingston, Ontario, made Doctor of Laws, and Judge Thomas Day Thacher of the New York State Court of Appeals, Doctor of Laws. Rear row, left to right: Prof. Reinhold Niebuhr of Union Theological Seminary, Doctor of Divinity; Prof. Ralph Barton Perry, Edgar Pierce, Professor of Philosophy at Harvard, Doctor of Letters; Emory Leon Chaffee, Professor of Physics at Harvard, Doctor of Science, and Judge Augustus Noble Hand of New York City, Judge of the United States Circuit Court, Doctor of Laws.

Names and Addresses Sought For Soldier Ballots in R. I.

Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 30—A drive was opened this week to obtain names and addresses of Rhode Island men and women in the service, the ultimate aim being to provide election ballots for as many as possible of the servicemen who will be out of the State on election day in November.

Secretary of State Armand H. Cote opened the drive with an appeal to Rhode Islanders to assist him in completing his list of the names and addresses. Every serviceman whose name appears on the list will receive an absentee ballot in the mail—barring last-minute change of addresses which may delay delivery of the mail overseas.

Anyone, the serviceman himself or a relative or acquaintance, may provide the information sought for the list, but the person providing the information is required to sign it with his own name and address.

Mr. Cote estimates there are 50,000 potential Rhode Island voters now in the armed forces and outside the State. So far, he reports, the names and address of approximately 5,000 have been obtained.

As soon as Federal and State candidates have been selected, the ballots will be printed. By the end of July Mr. Cote expects to have these ballots moving out in the mail.

As a starter for the campaign, more than 80,000 post-card application blanks have been distributed by the State to civic organizations, political parties and several labor union headquarters. Reproduction of the approved application blank has been printed in the daily newspapers and also in the Service Journal, the miniature weekly newspaper published by the Providence Journal and widely distributed among servicemen overseas.

The estimate of 50,000 potential voters among the Rhode Island servicemen overseas is based on the fact that 70,000 to 80,000 persons from this State are in the service and Mr. Cote's estimate that about two thirds of them are over the age of 21 and thus eligible to vote.

Some interest was expressed by State officials this week in the New Jersey plan for getting out the soldier vote. New Jersey called on its civilian defense organization for a house-to-house canvass of every one of the State's communities in a drive to get names and addresses of men in the service. That State now reports about 90 per cent of its servicemen are located and listed and will receive ballots for the November election.

Political States

The State's Democratic slate for the coming election was shaping up this week with the announcement by John O. Pastore, Assistant Attorney General, that he would be a candidate for Lieutenant Governor. His is expected to be the only new name on the Democratic slate this year. All other Democratic incumbents, from Gov. J. Howard McGrath down, are ready to run for re-election and the slate will be presented next week to the Democratic State Committee for formal indorsement.

A vacancy was created on the slate when Lieut. Gov. Louis W. Cappelli was appointed to the Superior Court several months ago. This is the vacancy expected to be filled by Mr. Pastore.

The Republican slate, already approved by the Republican State Committee and expected to be indorsed without opposition at the party's State convention next week, is made up largely of political newcomers.

Heading the slate is Norman D. MacLeod, a manufacturer and civic leader who never before has been a candidate for office. Arthur A. Forcier is the candidate for Lieutenant Governor; State Representative John G. Murphy for Attorney General; Thomas J. Paolino for Secretary of State; and G. Conrad Anderson for General Treasurer. The G. O. P. candidates for Congress are Charles T. Algren, veteran State Senator, and Charles A. Curran.

Harvard Gifts Announced As At $3,507,000

Dr. James Bryant Conant, President of Harvard University, announced receipt during the past year of gifts to the University totalling $3,507,000, at the Commencement exercises yesterday. The Class of 1919, in observance of its 25th anniversary, presented Dr. Conant with the traditional check for $100,000.

The Harvard President, in his address, said that the University was basing its plans in the national scene on "the unconditional surrender of Germany and Japan," a statement which drew loud applause.

Giving Advice to Returned Veterans Held Challenge to University Women

Giving advice to returned veterans, both men and women, will present a special challenge to university women, Dr. Helen C. White, President of the American Association of University women, told members of the Massachusetts Division at a meeting in Boston yesterday.

Foreseeing a need to counterbalance the technical education they are getting in the armed forces, she made a plea for the humanities, and urged the women to advise returning boys and girls not to confine their future study to technical fields. If they all go into technical work, we are likely to have a disillusioned, disjointed generation growing up, she said.

Dr. White also urged members to redouble their efforts in behalf of the $1,000,000 which the A. A. U. W. is building up for the international exchange of students after the war.

A major portion of yesterday's meeting was given to the final drafting of questions regarding the future of the Bachelor of Arts degree which are to be sent to 104 colleges next month.

For a year and a half now, the Massachusetts Division, with the co-operation of colleges throughout the country, has been making a study of changes which the future seems to be demanding in the A. B. degree. The colleges have asked it to submit a list of questions which their curriculum committees and administrative offices should be studying.

The whole elective system, for instance, is up for purging. Shall the colleges decrease the students' freedom of choice and put the matter of elective courses more into the hands of the faculty so that students will have to choose courses that really contribute to their majors? This basic aim of the elective system has degenerated, it is claimed, to the point where students get a mere smattering of subjects or deliberately choose "snap" courses.

Saltonstall Says G. O. P. Will Win

Back at his State House desk today, after attending the Republican National Convention in Chicago, Governor Saltonstall predicted a Republican victory in the national election in November.

"The Republicans have a good fighting ticket," he said, "and I am confident that we will be successful in November."

Asked by a reporter on whtt he primarily based his hope of victory, the Governor replied "Youth, and a desire for a better administration of our domestic problems."

The Governor said he was positive that in Gov. Thomas E. Dewey the Republican Party has found the best possible candidate for the job.

'Yankee Ingenuity' Wins WPB Praise

War Activities of New England

Two New England "Thinkers for Victory" at the Bath Iron Works in Maine received honorable mention today from the War Production Board for the application of their Yankee ingenuity to the problem of blanking off pipe ends during strength and tightness tests in ship construction.

Hundreds of manhours will be saved, says the announcement, because Barney King and Gardiner E. Crocker collaborated on the invention of a device which replaces wooden pegs customarily used for this process.

These workers became the 176th and 177th New England war workers to receive the national WPB awards. The labor-management committee of the plant was congratulated by Frederick Bowes, Jr., New England Regional Manager of W. P. B.'s production drive, for its part in the development.

Purple Hearts

Six New England soldiers received Purple Heart Medals at ceremonies in the Cushing General Hospital's recreation room in Framingham yesterday.

Presentations were made by Col. George D. Chunn, commanding officer of the hospital. The recipients were Corporal Paul C. Raubeson, air forces mechanic, of West Haven, Conn., Private First Class William R. Myers, combat engineer, of Everett, Private Antonio J. Alves, field artillery of Bridgeport, Conn., Private Albert Donnelly, quartermaster, of South Boston, Sergeant Edward J. Robillard, infantry of Fitchburg and Private Albert E. Parker, infantry of Wyoming, R. I.

Renewal Stars

Joining the increasing ranks of Bay State war plants who are adding renewal stars to their Army and Navy "E" pennants are the Cummings Machine Company of South Boston and the J. W. Greer Company of Cambridge. The South Boston plant was officially awarded their third renewal this week, while the Cambridge manufacturer received his first renewal.

N. E. Men Cited

Defending the Blue Jacket against enemy attack in the Atlantic last December, six New Englanders displayed heroic conduct which has brought them official citations from Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal, the First Naval District announced yesterday.

Those commended, all Seamen, 1/c U. S. N. R., are: William G. McPhee of South Hadley, Joseph R. Roper, Jr., of Sabattus, Maine, Joseph A. Barrows of Leominster, Peter F. Conley of Revere, Howard A. Dentremont of East Millinocket, Maine, and Peter F. Lavelle of Clinton, Mass.

Members of the Armed Guard, each sailor received identical citations which stated, in part: "Promptly manning his station he remained cool and efficient during the prolonged attack. Despite the flashes of the attacking guns as the only visible targets he displayed skillful and wholehearted co-operation in the sturdy defense of his ship."

N. E. Men Honored

Four New Englanders, members of the Fifth Air Force, have received the first bronze oak leaf cluster to the Distinguished Flying Cross according to a recent War Department announcement.

The recipients are: Technical Sergeant Alphonse P. Maiorino of New Haven, Conn., First Lieut. Andrew J. Dobrisky of Cambridge, Sergeant Roland W. Wilson, Jr., of Bradford, Mass., and Sergeant Edward J. Hagerty of Providence, R. I.

Join the Wacs

Two Boston women with their men in the Armed forces have joined the Women's Army Corps as their contribution to victory. Private Theresa Gualtieri of East Boston is one of these Wacs. She has a cousin—Lieut. Col. Salvatore Armagido, a member of the General Staff of the Fifth Army in Italy. Before her enlistment, Private Gualtieri was active in the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps.

Private Katherine A. Illsley of Boston has a son in the Navy on active duty in the South Pacific and a brother in the Royal Air Force. Both of the Wacs are taking basic training at the Third WAC training center, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.

Field Photographer

Among those in the invasion-supporting Ninth Air Force is Sergeant Howard M. Fuller of Lynn who is a field photographer at the headquarters. Sergeant Fuller was an optical worker before joining the Army two years ago.

Now a Corporal

Corporal stripes have been won by Pfc William F. Lane of Brighton. Corporal Lane is serving with the Fifth Army in Italy as a machine gunner in an engineer unit.

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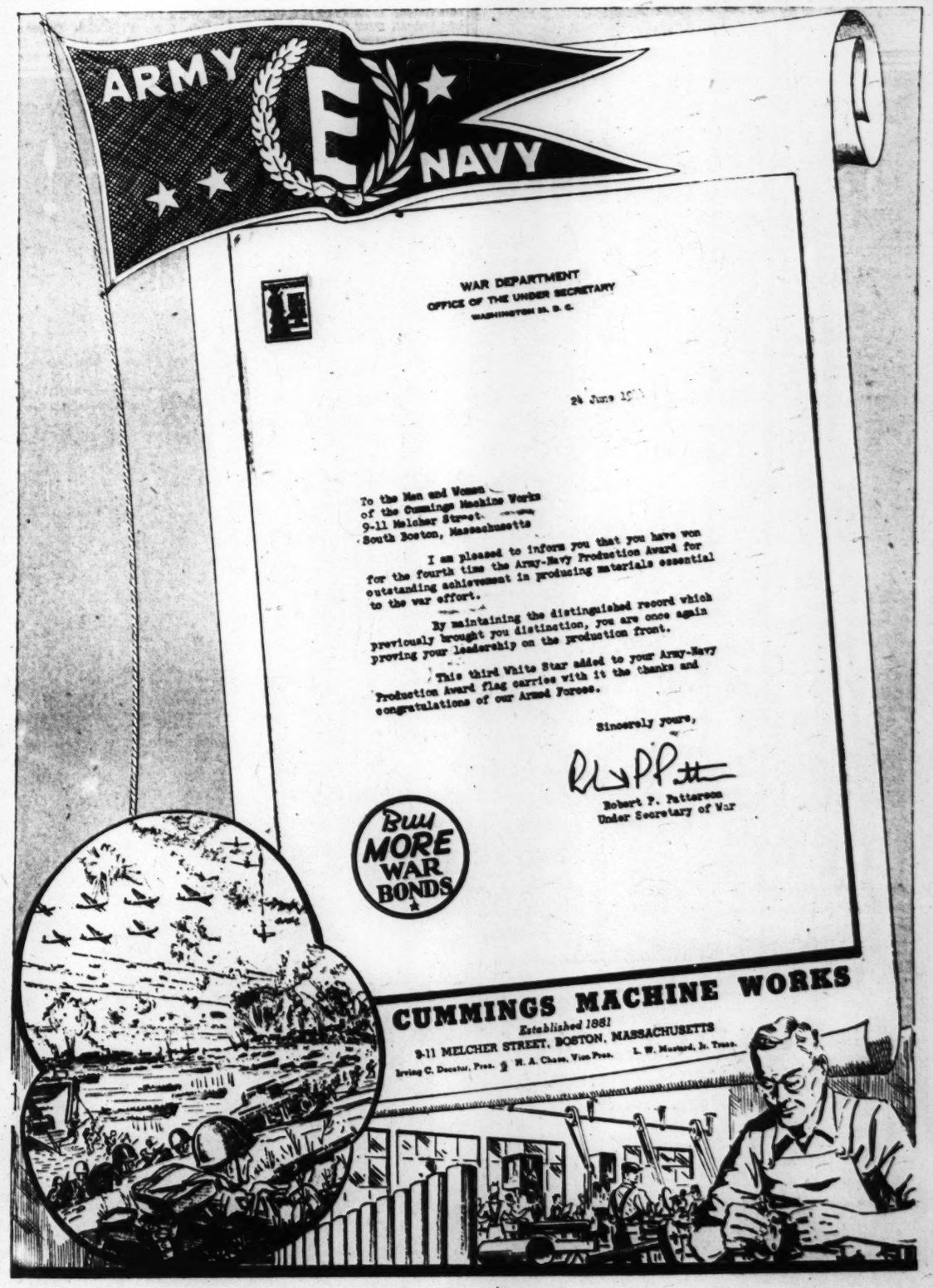
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U. S. Breaks Relations With Finland—Soviet Troops Crosss Berezina River

Continued from Page 1

Russia, was of strategic importance because it cleared the last stretch of the main north-south railway in Russia—the vital supply line extending all the way from Murmansk on the Barents Sea at the north to Odessa on the Black Sea at the south.

Russia:

Soviet Units Cross Berezina River

Red Army units in force crossed the Berezina River northeast of Minsk, while engineers of two Soviet armies hurried pontoons into place for mass crossings of the last natural obstacle before the White Russian capital.

Field dispatches said the first units met stiff fire from strong German forces on the west bank and from artillery positions west of the river, but there were no indications that the retreating Nazis would be able to make a stand there.

Although the fighting was sharp, the gateway to Minsk appeared open.

Great swarms of Stormoviks, Yaks, and medium bombers kept up a round-the-clock aerial offensive against the withering Wehrmacht.

The Russians said 71 Nazi planes were down in 24 hours.

The biggest crossings were headed by staffs of Gen. Ivan Cherniakovsky's Third White Russian Army and Gen. Ivan Bagramian's First Baltic Army, all veterans of quick crossings under fire.

Southwest of Minsk, the First White Russian Army of the new Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky, was moving rapidly up the valley of the Ptich toward Minsk, breaking an important outer defense line of the city.

Marshal Rokossovsky's fighters, leaving the Berezina River far behind them, have opened a gateway down the Gomel-Minsk highway and railway with planes of Aviation Col. Gen. Serge I. Rudenko providing a covering such as seldom has been seen in this war.

Minsk Flanked By Two Drives

The Red Army's two-sided outflanking movements—one to the north of Minsk which already has severed the city's northern railway and one to the south toward Baranowicze—assumed for the Germans a more serious importance.

The northernmost swing cut beneath Polotsk and reached positions 10 miles from this important communications center, while another group got to points 11 miles from the railway connecting Riga, Latvia, with White Russia.

General Bagramian's troops in this upper corner of White Russia are but 81 miles from the border of the Lithuanian Republic, 48 miles from the Latvian Republic, and 180 from Kaunas, the capital of Lithuania.

Correspondents reported scenes of unparalleled destruction of German equipment down the three main roads leading into Minsk.

Red Star's Maj. Peter Troyanovsky said he saw 87 wrecked Nazi automobiles on the Bobruisk-Minsk road.

The German killed and captured soared toward the 150,000 mark for the past five days in White Russia.

The Russians destroyed five divisions, killing upward of 16,000 and capturing 18,000, southeast of Bobruisk. One Soviet correspondent said: "Only eyewitnesses can have an idea of the magnitude of this defeat. It looks as if a tornado has passed over these fields."

Pravda correspondent Lev Tolkunov, with Gen. Z. F. Zakharov's army moving on Minsk over the Mogilev-Minsk highway which crosses the middle Berezina, reported that Soviet troops were well west of the Drut and approaching the Berezina.

Pravda said that American Boston bombers with Russian pilots were participating in the gigantic air assaults, while Airacobras were helping the fighters. It said that Stormoviks and bombers destroyed 200 trucks and more than 300 other vehicles in a city on the Lepel-Berezina line. Bostons and Soviet bombers were reported attacking retreating German columns at 550 to 650 yards.

Loire River Bridges Blasted Out by Allies

Recorded by CBS

New York, June 30

All the bridges crossing the Loire River in France between the coast and the city of Orleans "have been cut as a result of Allied bombings," a French language radiocast of the British Radio said this morning.

"The bridges of the Seine River have already been destroyed—so that the Normandy battle field is deprived of railroad communications, with the sole exception of the Orleans-Paris line, which is being relentlessly attacked by the Allied air force," added the radiocast, recorded at the CBS shortwave listening station.

Normandy:

British Closing Net About Caen

Advance elements of two British columns driving around Caen in opposite directions were within 11 miles of completely encircling the inland French port as the Germans threw large armored forces against the Odon River bridgehead in unsuccessful flank attacks.

From newly captured Marcelet, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's troops struck due east toward Caen in a thrust that menaced one of the city's main airfields. At last reports, Allied troops were only half a mile from this field.

Thus far the Allies have taken only one important airfield in the bridge head—that at Maupertus near Cherbourg.

In the American sector to the west, Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's troops made a series of small attacks southward toward the important road junction of St. Lo in an effort to straighten their lines. The doughboys also were beating down dwindling resistance on Cap de la Hague, at the northwestern tip of the Cherbourg peninsula.

In the drive to encircle Caen, forward British elements fought in the Esquay sector, southwest of the city, and in the Troarn area to the east. Advances totaling 11 miles would effect a junction.

Four main roads leading to Caen flow through this bottleneck, and it was considered likely that all were under some sort of artillery fire from the Allied lines.

The Navy announced that the British assault around Esquay, on the still-widening bridgehead across the Odon River some five miles southwest of Caen, was supported by the big guns of the British battleship Rodney, lying off the Allied beaches to the north. The Rodney's guns have a range of 33,000 yards (nearly 19 miles).

Nazi Gen. Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, who now is reported rushing strategic reserves to Normandy from both Germany and France, tried to cut off the British Odon salient with one heavy and three smaller counterattacks, but all were broken up.

Col. Gen. Friedrich Dollmann, commander of the German Seventh Army and defender of the middle section of the "Atlantic Wall," has been killed in action in France, the Berlin Radio announced.

He was the highest-ranking general of eight thus far killed or captured in the fighting in Normandy.

General Dollmann was reputed to be one of Germany's greatest artillery specialists.

By a Staff Artist

Allies Gain in Russia and on Pacific Isle

Upper: Arrows show approximately present state of the battle front in Russia, where three Russian armies are converging on Minsk, Capital of White Russia. Lower: Japanese resistance has ended at southeast corner of Saipan, in the Marianas, as shown in map. Line indicates present position of the American forces pushing northward about halfway across the island.

Air Over Europe:

Huge U. S. Raid On Vienna Reported

A big force of American heavy bombers and fighters—presumably operating from Italy—attacked the Vienna area this morning, the Berlin Radio declared. It said fierce air battles developed over the city's suburbs as Nazi fighters tangled with the raiders.

In northwestern Europe, however, bad weather which has dogged the Allied invasion air forces almost since D-Day closed in again, and for the second time in a week the night passed with no sizable operations reported over the Continent.

German rocket-bomb attacks on southern England, nevertheless, continued throughout the night, carrying the robot offensive into its third week.

Italy:

Fifth Army Nears Siena

Troops of the Allied Fifth Army in Italy have moved rapidly forward on a broad front and are only some seven miles south of Siena.

Farther inland, the Eighth Army, still in difficult country, has made substantial gains, taking the town of Castiglione del Lago, which for many days had been stubbornly defended by the enemy, and Montepulciano, together with a number of villages to the west.

Medium bombers attacked a number of railroad bridges on the coastal line between Spezia and Southern France, as well as an ammunition dump near Spezia, on June 29. Medium and light bombers attacked rail yards at Ravenna.

Saipan Island:

Americans Crush Japanese Pocket

American forces, after crushing the last organized Japanese resistance on the south half of Saipan, battled slowly north while enemy radiocasts hinted of new American battleship attacks on Guam, Tinian, and Rota.

Seven hundred miles southwest of the Marianas invasion scene, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's bombers supported the Saipan operation by dealing the Nipponese air base of Yap its fifth blow in a week during which more than 50 Japanese planes have been destroyed or damaged.

In Washington, the Navy Department said that more than 12,000 Japanese planes have been destroyed—better than one every two hours—by American airmen since Pearl Harbor was attacked. American losses were 2,726 planes.

On Saipan, a pocket of Japanese which had been holding out on the southeast tip since the invasion began June 14 was overwhelmed on June 25, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced in a communiqué June 27.

Six miles up the west coast, cautious Americans probed deeper into shell-shattered Garapan, administrative center of the Marianas. In the mountainous center of the Island, other small gains were made.

"Our advance northward is being made against severe resistance," the communiqué said.

The Navy in Washington announced that Aslito Airfield on Saipan Island has been renamed Iseley Field in honor of Commander Robert Henry Iseley, who was shot down by the Japanese while leading a Navy bombing attack on the field prior to its capture by the Americans.

India-Burma:

Chinese Troops Take Mienchin

Chinese troops on the Salween front have captured Mienchin, thereby narrowing to 64 miles the gap separating them from Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's forces at Myitkyina in northern Burma, the Chinese High Command announced June 30.

Other Chinese forces closing in on the Japanese base of Tengchung, about seven miles southeast of Mienchin, have cut all the roads except the one leading to Lungling on the Burma Road, a communiqué said.

Japanese planes, making their first appearance on the Salween front since the Chinese offensive began on May 11, dropped a small quantity of supplies to the beleaguered Japanese at Sungshan, strong point near the Burma Road bridge over the Salween River.

China:

Hengyang Aflame After U. S. Air Raid

Encircled and battered Hengyang has been bombed by American planes and left aflame after abandonment of the American air base near by, it was disclosed by an American communiqué which referred to that vital Hunan Province railway junction as a "Japanese stronghold."

A Chinese communiqué at the same time declared the city itself still was held by the Chinese in bitter fighting against Japanese invaders in the outskirts, and a subsequent communiqué early June 30 reported the Chinese had scored their first success in Hunan in weeks by recapturing Yiyang, more than 120 miles northwest of Hengyang.

The Chinese said their troops who had remained behind Japanese lines east and west of the Canton-Hankow railway had started a counterattack at both ends of the 85-mile Hengyang front.

American planes, which have been thrown into battle to stem the Japanese tide down the Canton-Hankow railway, had completely destroyed the runway at Hengyang, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's communiqué said.

'Suit' and Contents Lost in Slacks Case

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 30 (AP)—Be careful where you hang those slacks, girls, City Judge Michael E. Zimmer says it's all right for your husband to go through your pockets.

Discharging Frank Wroblewski, accused of stealing $100 from his wife, Rose, the Judge declared the common-law rule that one party to a marriage cannot be guilty of larceny of the other's property "is reciprocal." He commented:

"The Court takes judicial notice that from time immemorial it has been the custom of the wife to dip her hands into the pockets of her husband (often unpleasant when detected). To rule that such a practice is larceny would, in the Court's opinion, strain the marriage relationship."

Poletti Starts Home Aid For Jews in Rome Area

Continued from Page 1

the director of the National Szechenyi Library in Budapest is finding at the present time.

Immediately after the new Hungarian Government passed a decree against Jews, a careful investigation of works by Jewish authors was started throughout Hungarian libraries and bookshops.

The National Library contains more than 1,000,000 books, of which more than 5000 were immediately banned. Among the 120 Jewish writers proscribed are such well-known authors as Sandor Brody, Lajos Biro, and Ferenc Molnar. Dr. Jozsef Fitz, Director of Szechenyi Library, while declaring that the anti-Semitic decree would be carried out to the letter admitted that there are many difficulties to be overcome.

Among them were mentioned the following:

1. Many collections contained a number of volumes bound together, some of which were by Jewish authors and others by non-Jewish authors.

2. Anthologies of verse and short stories contain selections by proscribed writers.

3. Volumes edited by Jews or having explanatory notes by or dedications to Jews.

4. Foreign works translated by Jews.

So complicated is the situation, especially in Hungary where many of the outstanding writers were of Jewish descent according to the Nuremberg laws, that Director Fitz has decided to ask for special instructions from the Secretary of State as to how to proceed.

Even after receiving this information, Director Fitz then will have to decide whether to alter the whole catalogue system.

For the present, Library officials are given lists of the banned books and authors and such are refused to any readers asking for them.

The National Library is named after the "greatest of all Magyars," Count Istvan Szechenyi whose wisdom, political moderation, and culture are in such contrast to the inhuman, shortsighted policy under which present-day Magyars are co-operating with the orders of German Nazis.

Rights for Jews

By Jewish Press Service

ALGIERS, Algeria, June 30—A bill rescinding all anti-Jewish legislation enacted by the Vichy regime and restoring equal rights to the Jews of France has been drawn up for presentation to the Consultative Assembly here, the Independent Jewish Press Service learns.

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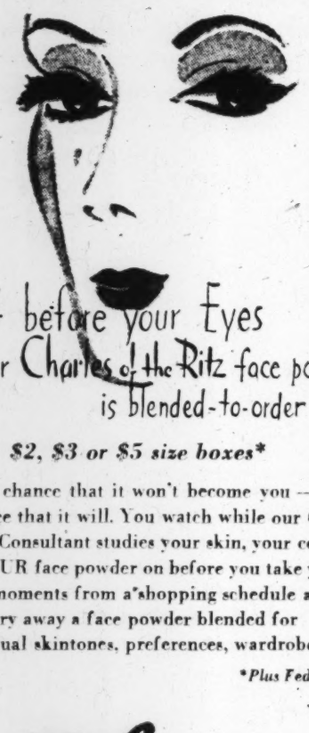
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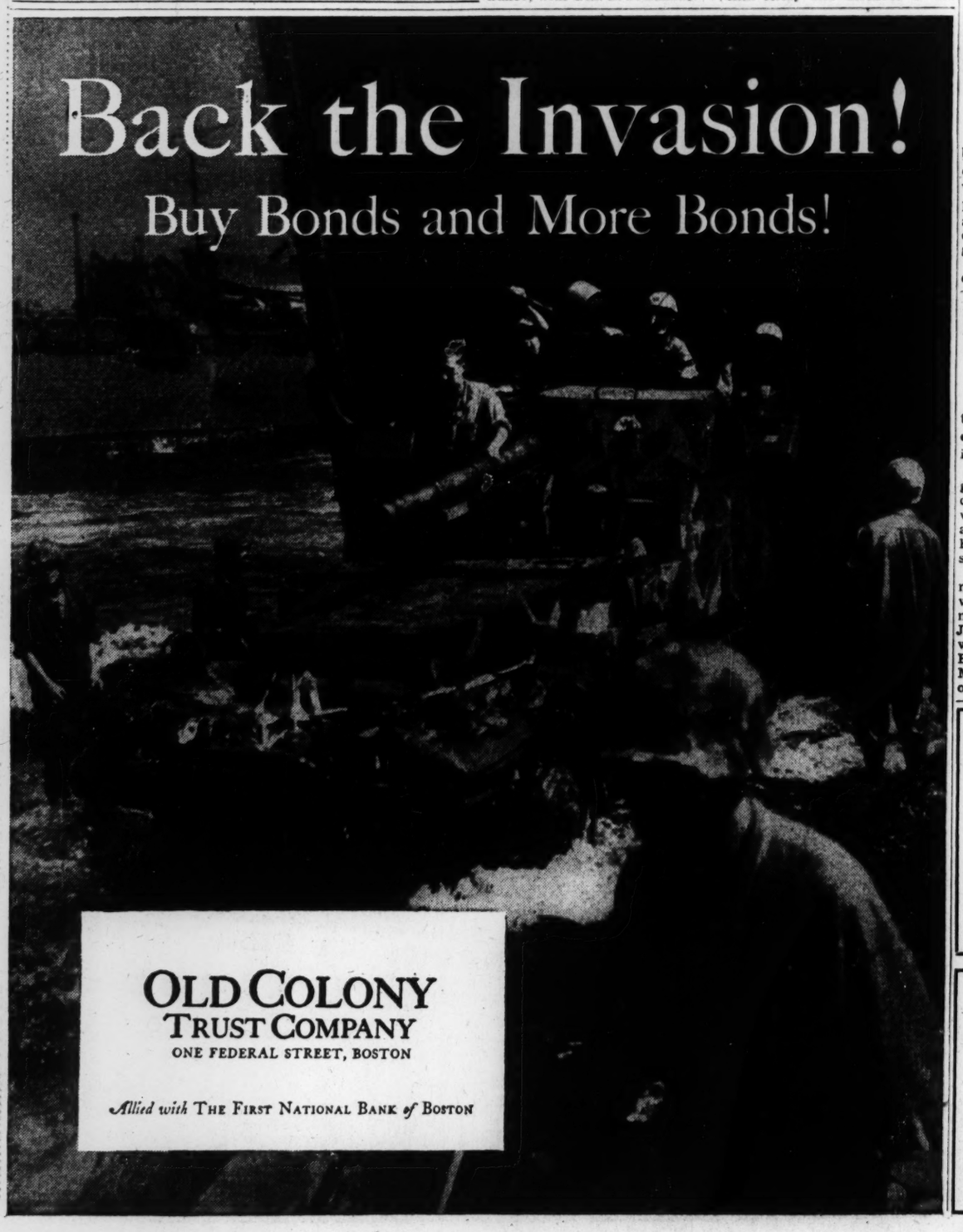
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Initiative Seized by Dewey In Mapping Republican Policy

Continued from Page 1

on-the-one-hand and-then-on-the-other plank on postwar trade and his indorsement of the Hull reciprocal trade treaties.

Tip to Followers

When Mr. Dewey said, as he did yesterday, that the trade treaties are authentic Republican doctrine he was speaking more of the future than the past and tactfully advising his own Party members that he hopes they will get on the same side of that issue with him; for the fact is that most of the Republican members of Congress have voted against the trade agreements most of the time over the past 11 years.

If this is a typical sample of what the nominee is going to do to the compromising G. O. P. platform and an indication of what is to come from him in the future, the first signs, at least, are that Mr. Dewey is going to treat constructively the platform as a springboard and not a blockade.

If he does as much to the equally vague foreign-policy plank, he soon will be establishing himself as a political leader of candor and decisiveness. But this remains to be seen. He has not done this so far, rather appearing to believe that foreign policy is as clearly set forth as circumstances permit. But he still has ample time and quick judgment would be premature.

2. Mr. Dewey also is showing that he is going to conduct an aggressive, hard-hitting campaign; that he will keep on the attack, rather than the defense, if he possibly can, and is going to try to force the Administration to keep answering his forcing tactics. He took the initiative in his acceptance speech, turned the familiar criticism of his relative experience into a tactical asset by pitting the appeal of youth over age, and by picturing the New Deal as having grown old and unkempt, weary and listless. This may not be profound but it is the stuff out of which a vigorous campaign is made and is as high a level of political argument as often will be leveled against him.

Careful Strategy

3. The Governor also gives the impression of embarking upon an exceedingly well-thought-out strategy of campaign. As was evident at his press conference, he has determined carefully in advance what issues he intends to stress, those matters on which he wants to elaborate and bring into focus, and he made it clear that he was not going to be drawn out on policies until he was ready. His consistent and effectual defense to questions on which he considers comment premature is to say simply that later speeches will develop his views. That complete defense against probing correspondents parallels President Roosevelt's familiar evasion: "There's no news on that today" when he is asked his opinion about something on which he doesn't want to talk.

It is plain that Mr. Dewey is not going to trek the country with a blunderbuss, spraying political buckshot in every direction. His will be more in the nature of a bazooka campaign, with fewer big political shells aimed at the same target again and again. That target will be the "tired, quarrelsome, one-man government" of the New Deal.

4. Finally, Mr. Dewey, who is known to want things his own way, is showing every present sign of being determined to mold a composite, harmonious, representative national campaign organization. He is staying on here in Chicago so he can meet and discuss individually with every possible member of the National Committee and with the chairman and vice-chairman of all the state Republican organizations. This is certainly what the grass roots G. O. P. organizations want and like, and it was one of the grievous mistakes of Wendell Willkie's campaign of four years ago.

Dewey Is Different Man

It was noticeable at his initial press conference that Mr. Dewey is quite a different man as an avowed candidate for the Presidency than he was in the rather strained pose—a pose which he never even tried seriously to maintain in his more confidential relationships with some correspondents—as a noncandidate for the nomination.

These first few days of the campaign, of course, disclose only the first small cubit of Governor Dewey, the presidential nominee. His full stature as politician and statesman remains to be tested under real pressure and measured against the impact of larger events and problems which will roll up in front of him in the next few months. Only then can the country have the evidence on which full and reliable judgment can be based. The beginning is good; some would say unexpectedly good.

Clarifies Position

At his first press conference since his crescendo 1056-to-1 nomination, attended by more correspondents than ever have crowded into the President's Executive Office in the White House, Governor Dewey was frank to say that there were numerous "compromises" in the platform which would need clarification.

In the course of his press conference, with an unusually smooth easy give-and-take, Governor Dewey:

Supported the platform's proposal for establishment of a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission to fight racial discrimination and promote equal opportunity for jobs.

Approves World Court

Declared that the foreign-policy plank, which he completely approved, provided for the establishment of a World Court.

Opposed an international police force to secure the peace if that meant a world organization determining when and where American troops would be used without the acquiesence of the American Government.

Added his indorsement to the platform pledge in favor of limiting presidential tenure to two terms, although he refused to say categorically that he would not accept a third-term draft under any circumstances, apparently on the ground that that was too hypothetical a question. However, he emphasized that he was completely committed to the two-term thesis and was certain he would not change his views.

Mr. Dewey did not himself bring Wendell Willkie's name into discussion but in answer to questions he said he planned to confer with him as with other Republican leaders.

Expects Willkie Aid

But he did make a remark which many interpreted as suggesting that Mr. Willkie ought to support his candidacy as he supported Mr. Willkie's in 1940.

He referred to the fact, in passing comment on a different question, that he had made many speeches backing the Republican ticket four years ago, and his emphasis suggested that he would count it reasonable for Mr. Willkie to do the same thing.

Chicago Greets Republican Nominee

Associated Press

Deweys Face Battery of Cameras

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, Republican nominee for President, waves to crowd upon his arrival in Chicago by plane on June 28 to accept nomination. Mrs. Dewey, who flew from Albany, N. Y., with the Governor, stands at his right, while to right of Mrs. Dewey are Gov. and Mrs. Dwight H. Green of Illinois. A battery of photographers stand poised to make pictures of group.

Dewey's Acceptance Speech Viewed From Varied Angles

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, criticizing Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's speech accepting the Republican presidential nomination, called yesterday for establishment of peace machinery with naval and military powers to crush "international criminals and outlaws."

Senator James J. Davis (R) of Pennsylvania said:

"With triphammer blows of truth, Tom Dewey brought home to our people the grave and fundamental issues which lie before America today. America now knows it has found in him a leader . . . whose ability, vigor, strength and determination . . . will turn back the tides of rampant and irresponsible bureaucracy."

Other Comment

"He says they want to end one-man rule," commented Senator James E. Murray (D) of Montana. "I don't know of any one-man rule and I have been here 10 years. A man who plays that kind of demagoguery is unfitted for the presidency at this critical period in our history."

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming: "Except for the formal attacks on the President and the Administration in the conventional manner of a party spokesman, the acceptance speech of Governor Dewey was a rather strong indorsement of the President's course."

Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico: The Republican platform "presents not one single genuine issue to the people of the country."

Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee: "It is a perfectly satisfactory ticket from our standpoint."

Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah: "Dewey put his best foot forward. He invites the people to let him finish a job already well begun and nearly finished."

Robert E. Hannegan, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee: The Republican Party's choice of platform and candidates is almost identical with those of 1932, 1936 and 1940, and "the results will be the same" next November as before. "Dewey is, of course, an inexperienced novice in national and international affairs," Mr. Hannegan declared. "The more vocal Bricker talks like Hoover and will run like Landon. The Democratic ticket will overwhelmingly defeat this choice of the Old Guard."

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts: "Dewey's choice by acclamation is indicative of the party unity that will lead to a victory in November. I am very happy about the choice."

Representative Rockwell (R) of Colorado: "Very strong team: if the Republicans can't win with it they can't with any. Dewey and Bricker will appeal to the voters."

Filipino Disappointed

In San Francisco, Vicente Villamin, Filipino lawyer and economist, expressed keen disappointment over failure of the Republican platform to mention the Philippines.

In New York, Julius Emspak, General Secretary-Treasurer of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, said: "The labor plank of the Republican platform cannot be accepted as reflecting the desires of the average American."

British Press Sees Dewey In More Favorable Light

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 30 — English papers are devoting fuller and more favorable comment to the acceptance speech of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey as Republican candidate for President of the United States.

The indication that foreign affairs will be kept out of the political campaign is rejoiced editorially everywhere, while final reports of English correspondents from Chicago are generally more sympathetic after seeing the nominee in person.

The Times of London, in an editorial pronouncement says: "If the presidential campaign keeps at the high level on which Governor Dewey has begun it the cause of free peoples will gain not lose from the constitutional necessity of letting the American people choose in a great national poll their leader in victory and in the critical dawn of peace."

Both The Times and the influential Daily Telegraph devote most comment to informing and elucidating American politics.

Same War Policy Seen

They take the tactful line that their duty is not to interfere in domestic American concerns, but add firmly that British interest, in the result cannot be denied in a matter so profoundly important in world affairs.

Both rejoice that Mr. Dewey and Mr. Roosevelt will in the words of the Telegraph, "stand for the same war policy and foreign policy."

The Telegraph argues that the Republican platform is still vague on the postwar security program and that Mr. Dewey himself is not precise, but rejoices at his rejection of isolationism as an indicating trend.

Favorably Impressed

"As he was himself something of an isolationist at one time," the paper explains to its readers, "his estimate of the trend of American opinion is particularly impressive." It added:

"The degree of concord now attained between the American parties and their leaders promises well on the development of such a policy. Without it there is no hope that the war will stay won."

It is noticeable that many British correspondents at Chicago to whom Mr. Dewey previously only has been a name, were favorably impressed by his acceptance speech and press interview.

Some wrestle uncomfortably with the technicalities of American politics.

But with one or two exceptions they draw a more sympathetic picture of Mr. Dewey than formerly. There seems to be a feeling, however, that Mr. Roosevelt still has the election edge on his Republican competitor.

Mrs. Dewey Plans 'Normal Life' If She Goes to White House

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 30—Without criticizing Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's activities, Mrs. Frances Hutt Dewey, wife of the Republican nominee for President, has let it be known that she has "no intention of doing any radio work or making any speeches or writing for any newspaper."

In the White House, she said, she "would hope to keep my own life as nearly normal as possible."

A "normal" life for pretty, shy Mrs. Dewey is directing two households, one at the Governor's Mansion at Albany and one at the family farm house in Pawling, N. Y., and the activities of two young sons—Thomas E. Jr., and John Martin.

It was plain to see that although Mrs. Dewey responded to the clamor for a press conference a few hours after her husband's nomination, she did not especially enjoy the truculence of the news photographers or the rapid-fire questioning on such subjects as equal rights or women at the peace table.

Tremendous Responsibility

"I'm still trying to get used to the tremendous responsibility of being a candidate's wife," she told some 50 reporters gathered in a tower room of the Stevens Hotel.

Wearing a gray faille suit, a black straw "half-hat," and black gloves, Mrs. Dewey looked like a New York fashion model as she entered the room with her friend and next-door neighbor, Mrs. Carl T. Hogan, who is about her same size and build.

Mrs. Dewey weighs 120 pounds and is 5 feet 3 inches tall.

She answered questions in a soft, flowing voice that was difficult to hear.

"Normalcy" was her keynote.

Not only did she favor a "normal" life in the White House, but when a reporter asked her how her children reacted to their father's nomination she replied, "They heard there was to be a big motorcycle escort. That was the real news to them." The children, she reported, were busy keeping weeds out of their Victory Garden, which had almost got ahead of them because of a week of heavy rain.

Plans Not Complete

Mrs. Dewey said she had not decided if she would have regular press conferences in the White House as Mrs. Roosevelt has for the past 10 years, but there was little indication that she has the vigorous ideas of the present President's wife about forwarding women in public life.

Asked if she thought there should be a woman in her husband's Cabinet, she parried, "I hadn't really thought about it."

She refused to answer a question about women's place at the peace table and when asked about "equal rights" quipped: "We take our special privileges as equal rights."

Met Dewey in Chicago

At present, Mrs. Dewey's interest is concentrated on her home and family, except for an irregular stint of Red Cross work at the Albany Hospital and service on the Board of Directors of the Hamilton Nursery School, New York City.

Born Frances Eileen Hutt in Sherman, Texas, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Orla Thomas Hutt, Mrs. Dewey recalled today that she met her husband in Chicago, the same city where he was nominated for the Presidency, back in 1923 at the Chicago Musical College. Mr. Dewey was then a young baritone who had won a scholarship from the Michigan Federation of Music Clubs State contest and she was secretary to Percy Rector Stephens. They were married on June 16, 1928, five years after they first met.

Mrs. Dewey said she "had been told" that she is a descendent of Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy, but she is not sure of the relationship. Her father, though he has lived in Texas and now resides in Sapulpa, Okla., always has voted Republican, it was recalled.

In her insistence that she would not make public speeches, Mrs. Dewey was careful not to criticize Mrs. Roosevelt. "I can't tell you what anyone's role should be but my own," she said. "It's up to the individual."

Mrs. Dewey said she would stay with Mr. Dewey in Chicago until he returns to Albany and probably will accompany him on any campaign trips he may take. "I expect to stay with Mr. Dewey always," she smiled.

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Nazi Oil Sources Top List Of Allied Bombing Objectives

Continued from Page 1

the optimistic argument goes, will be shortened, perhaps even ended, by a German oil shortage.

Such good news meets a skeptical reaction in some military quarters. A shortening of the war through German oil starvation is a familiar promise. Britain was full of it at the very beginning of the war. Germany, it was said then, couldn't meet its military needs without foreign imports. When the storage tanks ran dry the end would soon come.

Later the familiar assumption was that unless the German Army could reach the Russian fields around Baku it would cease to roll. Yet it has functioned for over four years without overseas imports and it has continued to function for many months without Baku oil. What is different this time and why should this promise work out if the others failed?

Wrong Estimates Used

Most assumptions in the past have made the mistake of accepting a fixed estimate of German "requirements." They have failed because wartime Germany has shown an extraordinary ability to fit its "requirements" to available supplies. The important question today is not how far production has been cut below "normal," but how far below the actual minimum requirements of the German Army for the specific task which the High Command of that Army has in mind.

Four months ago Germany was producing at the rate of between 15,000,000 and 16,000,000 tons a year, and was consuming at almost the same rate. That production has been cut since then is unquestionable, but so also has consumption. There were still a few drops going to civilian users. That disappeared. German industry and German urban transportation systems were heavy consumers. They have been squeezed down.

The contraction of consumption has been carried into military training centers. Light, noncombat military vehicles have been converted to charcoal burners. This simple technique has been applied to tank trainers.

Pilot training for the air forces also has been curtailed. All of these are known and established facts. They tell of acute oil shortage. But they also tell of strenuous efforts to adjust Germany's needs to its resources.

Germans Use Horses

It might also be noted that the dependence of the German Army on oil has tended to be heavily exaggerated. The great bulk of the German Army never was motorized. Our fliers in Normandy have noted and commented on much German horse-drawn transport behind the enemy lines. That need not have been a surprise. The Luftwaffe depends on oil. So do the panzer divisions. So also do the panzer grenadier divisions which are motorized infantry outfits supported by about 50 tanks to a division. But the great bulk of the German Army has from the opening day of the war moved on wooden wheels pulled by horses.

In Normandy, the only German divisions requiring large oil supplies are those divisions of the mobile reserve, not the divisions of the coastal garrison.

A further necessary qualification to optimism is the fact that even complex oil refineries can be repaired. And the amount of repairing necessary depends on the amount of the damage, which can be surprisingly little as Britain discovered during the blitz. Even a badly damaged refinery can be put back into production in six to eight months. Many that we bomb probably are back in operation in two months or less.

There is still another factor. It is known that Germany long ago began seeding the soil for the Festung Europa with buried caches of oil and gasoline. How large these are is, of course, unknown. Some experts believe it is enough to run the German Army for two months. Are these last-ditch reserves being drawn on now? Probably not quite yet, although it could be in some places for isolated local reasons.

Other Shortages Loom

Yet now Germany is going into the greatest campaign of the war. Consumption must be jumping way up beyond production. The gap will widen if the Russian armies capture the Ploesti fields which produce perhaps one third of all the oil available to Germany, and the fields of Polish Galicia which produce about another fifth. Undoubtedly a vital shortage is catching up with the German Army. But so are other shortages such as manpower and ball bearings and steel alloys. Will any one catch up with that Army faster than another?

Germany still can cut consumption in all fields of shortage by cutting its military commitments. By withdrawing to the Alps oil could be saved as well as manpower. Greece, Norway, and even Southern France could be abandoned without making the strategic position of the German Army much worse than it is now.

And what is Germany's military plan? Beyond much doubt the German High Command is staking everything on one last gamble, the gamble of driving the Anglo-American invasion of France back into the Channel. If that gamble fails, then everything fails regardless of oil shortage, or manpower shortage, or any other kind of shortage. It must be assumed that the Army has in its hoards, or within reach, enough oil for the campaign it has planned in Western Europe this summer.

But if that campaign fails, then the war is over, beyond any shadow of doubt. Germany is fighting one last great battle with the last stockpile not only of oil, but also of tungsten, chrome, nickel, rubber, and manpower. If it could win that battle, it would, perhaps, find a way of replenishing those stockpiles in the ensuing breathing spell. If it loses it the chances are, as one military expert puts it, that we will discover that it didn't have enough left of anything to fight more than another week.

If pilot training has to be curtailed, what of it? The Battle of France will be won or lost with the pilots and the planes now on hand, and with the tanks and tank drivers now in the ranks. All those elements of the German war machine are dispensable now. The only thing that counts is whether the Anglo-American invasion of France can be turned back. For that test, the Germans probably have enough oil. For anything beyond it, they most probably do not.

The oil shortage, therefore, is another spike sealing down the inevitability of German collapse if and when the second Battle of France is lost, but probably not a factor which will affect the combat operations of the German Army in that battle up to the moment of decisive German failure.

Victors Get the 'Wurst'

Associated Press via United States Army Signal Corps Radio

Americans Carry Off Captured Sausages

Strung on poles, sausages captured from the Germans in fall of Cherbourg are carried off from former enemy quarters by smiling American soldiers.

Russian Lend-Lease Shipments Disclosed

By the Associated Press

Vancouver, B. C., June 30

Security regulations were lifted by United States officials today to authorize announcement that big Russian freighters have been loading Lend-Lease supplies at Vancouver for two years and hauling the cargoes to Russia.

Social Democrats Hold Fast In Finland Averting Crisis

STOCKHOLM, June 30 (AP)—A possible crisis facing the Finnish Government was averted today, Stockholm press dispatches said, when Social Democratic members in the Helsinki Parliament advised the Party's five representatives in the Cabinet not to resign their posts.

The stand of the Social Democrats—Finland's leading political group—reversed an earlier decision prompted by disagreement with the Government's acceptance of full military collaboration with Germany.

The Party had tentatively directed Vaino Tanner, Minister of Finance, and four of his colleagues to submit their resignations to Premier Edwin Linkomies, but they had not yet acted.

Sir Henrik Ramsay, Finland's Foreign Minister, apparently in a futile effort to stave off a break in United States relations with his country was understood reliably in Stockholm to have conveyed the impression to Americans that Finland asked, received, but could not accept Russian peace terms shortly before seeking German military assistance.

From a responsible source Sir Henrik's explanation of the steps leading to full Finnish military collaboration with Germany, presumably given to American Charge d'Affairs Edmund Gullion, were as follows:

First, shortly after the Russians broke through the Karelian Isthmus defenses the Finnish Government, probably through the Russian Legation in Stockholm, asked peace terms. Russian terms were harsh and regarded as unacceptable by Premier Linkomies' government, but they did not ask unconditional surrender. Moscow asked the Finns to send a representative to the Kremlin to talk it over, but the Finns declined.

Second, Finnish military leaders, alarmed by the power of the Russian offensive which they felt might reach Helsinki in a matter of days, persuaded the Government to ask immediate assistance from Germany.

Third, Sir Henrik claimed that when this drive is stopped the whole question of peace with Russia will be reopened.

Fourth, the agreement reached with German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop contained no pledge that Finland would not make a separate peace with Russia, but only gave the Nazis assurances they would not accept the terms most recently tendered by Moscow.

Crust of German Defenses Crumbling on Three Fronts

Continued from Page 1

(such as Montebourg), while the main force carried out repeated withdrawals.

The same technique of combined resistance and retreat has been practiced in Russia for a good many months and now appears to have been adopted or adapted by Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring in his hasty retirement up both sides of the Italian Peninsula.

Defense Maneuver

The essential characteristic of this crust system of defense is that it avoids committing the main body of troops to battle and gives them the best possible chance of successful retirement. Actually, however, it has no meaning except retreat or defeat, unless it is a purely temporary expedient, and unless it is used only to allow armies to fall back to strongly prepared positions where they can make an all-out stand with some prospect of success.

There are signs that Hitler, on the contrary, is forced to use the crust system not as an occasional means of extricating part of his forces from an unfavorable position, but as a permanent method of fighting a series of delaying actions behind which his armies continue to retreat.

This is a somewhat oversimplified picture, since at the moment it applies only to Russian front around Minsk, to most parts of the Italian front, and to the campaign which has been concluded in the Cherbourg Peninsula except for minor mopping-up operations in Cap de la Hague.

Caen Front Cited

But on the front around Caen also, where the British forces have extended their bridgehead across the River Odon on both flanks after fierce armored fighting and in the face of heavy enemy counterattacks, there are some preliminary signs that this German resistance too, tough as it is, may turn out to be only another instance of crust defense, in the sense that the main bulk of the German strategic reserves in France are not committed to combat there.

Three factors would account for this unsatisfactory state of things from the German viewpoint.

First is Allied air superiority on both the Normandy and Italian fronts and probably to some extent, at least, on the Russian front.

Second is the Underground resistance movements and guerrilla fighters on all three fronts which work from beneath while the airplane works from above to hinder and obstruct enemy communications and movements of his reserves.

A third factor is undoubtedly the exhaustion of German manpower and its dispersal over such long fronts as well as over enormous areas in the occupied countries which have to be kept down by force.

Thus, while it is not possible to give the final answer as yet, it appears increasingly probable that Germany's defensive crust, though it still is fairly thick and tough in spots, is cracking in others, and that the filling of reserves underneath this crust, though large numerically, is so thin when watered down by the enormous distances and areas concerned that the German General Staff is finding it hard to render them effective at vital points.

Curtin Reports Allied Accord On Australia's Future Tasks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia, June 30—Prime Minister John Curtin, just returned to Australia from a visit to the United States and Britain, disclosed that he had reached "complete understanding with the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States on the future of the Australian war effort."

Details of this understanding will not be made public, however, until after Mr. Curtin has had an opportunity to discuss them with his Cabinet Ministers at the meeting to be held during the first week in July.

It is no secret that Australia has not reached all production targets, and, as Mr. Curtin himself told the press, "There are certain minimums below which we should not fall and certain lags which we should at once try to overtake."

Time for Adjustments

It was inevitable that the nation's economy should be strained to the utmost in the early dangerous days of the war and it was equally inevitable that adjustments would not be attempted until it was certain that Australia was safe from enemy attack.

Now, however, in the interests of the war effort, some of that strain has to be eased and without interfering with the strength of the Australian Imperial Forces, it is possible to switch the manpower required to build up agriculture and essential secondary industries.

Mr. Curtin, in saying that future plans will have to be based on the total manpower of Australia for all war purposes, added that the reduction of armed forces, outside of AIF divisions, would be a gradual process, with the militia still to be used where required within the limits of the Southwest Pacific area fixed by law when it was first agreed that the militia could be sent outside Australia.

MacArthur to Decide

In emphasizing that "Australians still have a great deal of fighting to do," Mr. Curtin added that the fronts on which the AIF will fight remain a matter for the commander in chief, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, to decide.

It would appear from this that there is now little likelihood that the regular AIF divisions will be reduced.

Home-front manpower shortages will probably be adjusted by reducing the strength of militia units—used hitherto in a restricted field outside Australia, but primarily as home garrison troops—and by increased transfer of B class men from AIF to production jobs.

59,554 Aliens Enter U. S. in 6 Months

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—Aliens admitted to the United States in the last half of 1943 totalled 59,554, of whom 15,108 represented an addition to the permanent population, the immigration and naturalization service reported yesterday.

The 15,108 permanent additions compare with 12,362 in the same period of 1942, 17,378 in 1941, and 25,943 in 1940.

The other 44,446 aliens admitted in the last six months of 1943 were foreign government officials, businessmen, returning alien residents, travelers in transit, students and visitors. They do not include Mexican temporary farm workers or railroad workers. In the whole year 1943, 52,098 Mexican farm workers and 23,063 Mexican railroad workers were admitted.

From China during the last six months of 1943 came 39 additions to the permanent population, 24 being quota immigrants, five wives of American citizens, one child of an American citizen, four persons born in China but not of the Chinese race, and five who are professors, or their wives and children.

Under repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act last fall, 105 Chinese are permitted to enter the country each year.

Newspaper Delivery By Air Is Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 30 — Fixed base operators have their eyes on newspaper distribution as a possible large cargo item after the war, Aviation News, McGraw-Hill publication, has disclosed.

"Some feel they will have advantages over scheduled air carriers," says the magazine, "in that they can stand by and take off the minute the issue is ready.

"They figure that, starting at midnight or around 1 a. m. with morning papers, they can put them in the hand of distributors in time for their usual deliveries at points up to 600 miles distant, depending on price the customers are willing to pay for speed.

"The effect of air transportation on newspapers may be far-reaching. Delivery of city dailies at a long radius might work a severe hardship on smaller local dailies. It is conceivable future low-cost delivery overnight might enable a half-dozen big dailies with superior services to reach all populous centers of the nation."

Chinese Get Wings at U. S. Air School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—The first Chinese airmen to graduate from a bombardier school in the United States received their wings recently at Kirtland Field in Albuquerque.

Albuquerque, which has known the flag of Spain and that of Old Mexico, gladly unfurled the flag of China to fly side by side with the Stars and Stripes to honor Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's soldiers. The Chinese national anthem was sung as well as The Star-Spangled Banner.

Col. K. L. Hsu, the representative of General Chow, now in Chungking, addressed the Chinese fliers in their native tongue. Colonel Hsu, who is himself a student in Kirtland Field's School for Liberator pilots, presented wings to both Chinese and American graduates. Speeches were made by Col. W. B. Offutt, commanding officer of the post, and by Gov. John J. Dempsey.

Albuquerque, along the ancient Rio Grande which has seen the comings and goings of many races, bade its Chinese allies, "hasta la vista"—until they meet again.

Professor Appointed Job With Virginia Tax Goup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., June 30—The Virginia State Chamber of Commerce June 29 announced that Charles F. Marsh, Professor of Economics at the College of William and Mary, at Williamsburg, has been retained as research director of its Committee on Taxation and Government.

Oberlin Post for Wood

OBERLIN, Ohio, June 30 (AP) — Harold S. Wood, head of the Department of Physical Education at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., today was named Vice-President of Oberlin College, succeeding Dr. W. F. Bohn, who will retire in August after 39 years service. Oberlin trustees announced Mr. Wood's appointment today, effective by Sept. 1.

Hull Cuts Finns' Last Tie to Allies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 30—America's long patience with Finland's fight against the Allies ended today as Washington broke diplomatic relations with that country.

The American Chargé d'Affaires in Helsinki, Edmond A. Gullion, has been informed that continued relations between the United States and Finland are "now impossible." At almost the same time, the Finnish Chargé d'Affaires here, Alexander Thesleff, was handed a note by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, saying that Mr. Gullion had been instructed to ask for passports for himself, staff, and their families.

Thus Finland's complete surrender to Germany finally has cost it the last official tie with the nation which was perhaps its best and most powerful friend. Today Finland stands, with the other Axis satellites, alone at the side of a crumbling and desperate Germany.

U. S. Clung to Hope

Washington insisted upon maintaining relations with Finland, even though the latter was actively waging war against America's Russian ally, so long as officials here thought there was the slightest chance of being able to separate Finland from its German partner. This hope vanished completely when Finland recently called in German troops to try and stem the Red Army's drive across Southern Finland.

This break in relations follows the expulsion from the United States of Finnish Minister Hjalmar Procope and three Legation aides on charges of activities "inimical to the interests of the United States."

Finland Becomes Puppet

While the American action cannot be expected to have any influence on Finland's present course, it is a strong hint that Finland has forfeited any chance that the United States might quietly champion it at the peace table. Great Britain has been officially arrayed against Finland for a long time.

It can be added, however, that the Finnish people, as distinct from the present Finnish Government, have not forfeited all of their big backlog of American sympathy. It is still felt that the position of the Finnish people is a particularly tragic one even in today's Europe. It is held that the Finns were grossly betrayed by Helsinki when the latter connived with German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop to import German divisions into Southern Finland.

In the note handed to Mr. Thesleff, Mr. Hull recalled that Helsinki stated on June 27 that the Finnish and German Governments had reached complete agreement and understanding on all points. This and the infiltration of German troops had reduced Finland to the status of "a puppet of Nazi Germany," the Secretary said.

He also stressed that "the United States, up to the present, has taken every opportunity, publicly and through diplomatic representations, to warn the Finnish Government of the inevitable consequences of continuing its association with Nazi Germany.

"The warnings have been ignored and the partnership is now complete," he stated.

"The Government of the United States must take into account the fact that at this decisive stage in the combined operations of the military, naval, and air forces of the United States and the other United Nations, the Finnish operations have a direct bearing on the success of the Allied effort. Notwithstanding the esteem in which the American people have held the people of Finland, further relations between the Government of the United States and Government of Finland are now impossible."

Text of Announcement

The State Department's announcement of severance of diplomatic relations with Finland, delivered to Alexander Thesleff, Charge d'Affaires of Finland, said:

On June 27, 1944, the Finnish Government made the following announcement:

"The German Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop has concluded his visit to the Finnish Government.

"During this visit questions of interest to Finland and Germany were discussed, especially Finland's expressed desire with respect to military aid. The German Government has declared itself prepared to comply with this wish of the Finnish Government.

"The discussions which were conducted between the President of the Finnish Republic Ryti and Foreign Minister Ramsay on one side and the German Foreign Minister on the other, are sustained by the spirit which has its roots in the comradeship in arms between the armies and the existing friendship between the two peoples.

"Complete agreement and understanding were reached on all points between the Finnish Government and the German Government."

Military Partnership

The Finnish Government has thus formally admitted to the world that it has now entered a hard and fast military partnership with Nazi Germany irrevocable throughout the war, for the purpose of fighting the allies of the United States, in alliance with the enemies of the United States. This action was taken without recourse to the established democratic procedure of Finland, and responsibility for the consequences must rest solely on the Finnish Government.

The American Government is not unaware of the fact that the infiltration of German troops into Finland, with the consent of the Finnish Government and German infiltration into the councils of the Finnish Government have deprived Finland of liberty of action and reduced the Government of the Republic of Finland to the condition of a puppet of Nazi Germany.

This necessarily changes the status of the Finnish Government. The United States, up to the present, has taken every opportunity, publicly and through diplomatic representations, to warn the Finnish Government of the inevitable consequences of continuing its association with Nazi Germany. These warnings have been ignored, and the partnership is now complete.

Direct Bearing on War

The Government of the United States must take into account the fact that at this decisive stage in the combined operations of the military, naval, and air forces of the United States and the other United Nations, the Finnish operations have a direct bearing on the success of the Allied effort. Notwithstanding the esteem in which the American people have held the people of Finland, further relations between the Government of the Untied States and the Government of Finland are now impossible.

The American Charge d'Affaires in Helsinki has, therefore, been instructed to request passports for himself and for the members of his staff and their families.

The American Government is requesting the Swiss Government to assume immediately the representation of American interests in Finland.

Finnish Minister Already Has Left

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, June 30

The United States Government's break with the Finnish Government today came just 14 days after Hjalmar J. Procope, Finnish Minister, and three of his counselors were handed their passports "because of activities on their part inimical to interests of the United States."

Mr. Procope left Washington on June 21, as did two of the counselors, T. O. Vahervuori, and Risko Solanko. Urho Toivola, the third counselor, remained in the United States, it being announced that his wife was ill.

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Militant Stand By Argentina Arouses U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 30—Americans who demand that Washington stop dealing with Fascism in Latin America while fighting it in Europe and Asia have been given new arguments by recent events in Argentina.

In a speech many persons think is similar to those uttered by Mussolini and Hitler in their palmiest days, Col. Juan D. Peron, Argentine Minister of War and the country's "strong man," has stated that Argentina must back up its foreign policy with military might and the nation must be totalitarian.

An indication of the importance being attached to the speech here is the fact that the State Department has issued its own summary of the June 10 address. Not only that, but an "authoritative source," whose identity can be easily guessed, has made public an analysis of the speech.

This analysis shows that Colonel Peron asserted that a German-Japanese victory would be no more harmful to Argentina than an Allied triumph, that any attempt to establish a lasting peace between nations was foolish and futile, that Argentina must be ready to use military might to gain its ends and that the country must become a strictly totalitarian state, presumably a dictatorship.

Colonel Peron publicly mocked democracy, saying that it was only a handy slogan for winning support for the war.

During this spring there has appeared a growing sentiment in some quarters for stronger Washington action in regard to Fascist tendence is in Latin America. With the war going so well abroad and with an Axis defeat now a certainty, these persons believe that the time has come for the United States to be as honest about Fascist dictatorships on this side of the Atlantic as on the other.

While there is no suggestion that the United States should intervene militarily in Argentina, it is felt that there would be strong public support for a complete diplomatic and commercial break with that country. It is a matter of plain arithmetic that Argentina's leadership in South America has been built upon the lucrative trade which it carries on with Great Britain, the United States, and other of the Allied Nations.

It is equally plain arithmetic that the United Nations no longer must have these Argentinian products for victory since the improvement in the shipping situation has now enabled the Allies to tap other resources elsewhere. Thus an ending of Allied-Argentine trade would be a heavy blow to the latter but little more than a moderate inconvenience to the former.

The charge has sometimes been made that London, concerned over the great British investments in Argentina, has always been against any firm action regarding that country. This, however, is denied by officials here who are in the best position to know. They say that the present situation in regard to Argentina is more complicated than it appears on the surface.

What the British do argue, they say, is that while the Allies could probably "strangle" the Farrell-Peron regime through economic sanctions, there is nothing better or even as good in sight to take its place. While this argument doesn't convince all observers here, it would seem to be given some weight in the State Department.

Furthermore, the question of Argentine raids upon British interests in that nation is no longer the one-sided affair that it used to be. Today Argentina has tremendous credits in London which have been built in payment for food shipped during the past five years. Thus Buenos Aires would think twice about inviting reprisals from London.

Some developments in the situation may occur, however, after Norman Armour, the American Ambassador to Argentina, has returned to Washington for consultation with the President and the Secretary of State.

Nazi Spies Caught By Brazilian Police

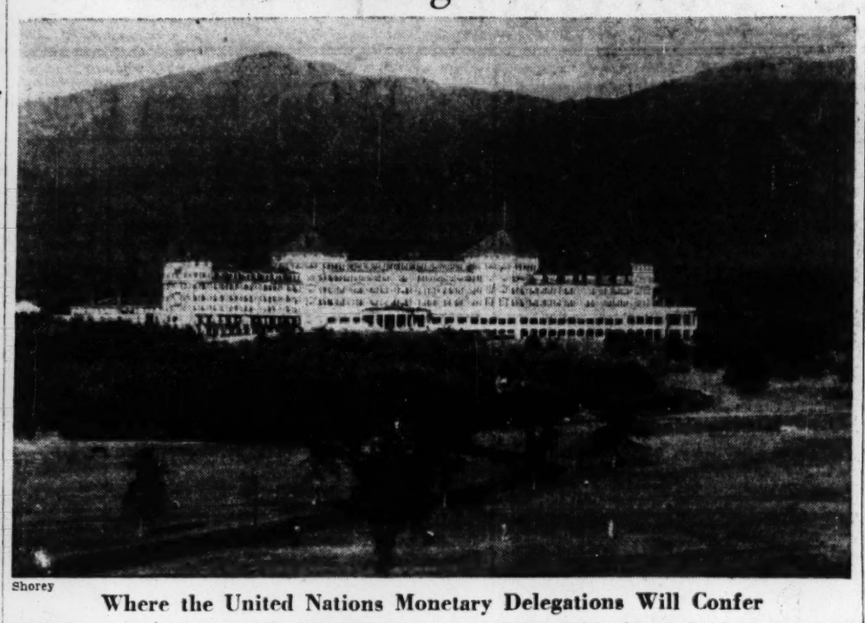
By the Associated Press

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, June 30

State Police announced June 29 the capture of two Nazi spies on Aug. 11, 1943, within 24 hours of their landing in a rubber lifeboat at the month of the Rio Paraida do Sul.

The police announcement said the men had been assigned to send shipping information to Germany. They also led police to a buried radio transmitter and $30,000 in United States, Brazilian, French, Argentine, British, and Portuguese money.

Attractive Setting for Conference



Shorey

Where the United Nations Monetary Delegations Will Confer

Mt. Washington Hotel, Bretton Woods, in the White Mountains region of New Hampshire, has all the accommodations and opportunities for recreation needed to give comfort to the monetary experts and their staffs who will endeavor to remove obstacles to the stabilization of trade.

Mt. Washington Hotel Awaits Opening of Fiscal Conference

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., June 30—On the eve of the international monetary conference—opening here at the magnificent Mt. Washington Hotel tomorrow—an army of workmen today rushed last-minute preparations while bell boys, in natty uniforms, began greeting the first of the distinguished delegates representing 42 of the United Nations gathering to discuss postwar financial problems.

The conference, called by President Roosevelt, will last about three weeks. During that time the State Department in Washington has taken over the 400-room hotel and despite its unusual capacity there is an overflow crowd at the near-by Bretton Arms. Many newsmen covering the conference are being housed at the Twin Mountain House, six miles away.

Opening of the Mt. Washington in time for the conference has been an achievement when it is realized that the hotel has been closed for two years and that workmen were given only six weeks in which to complete the gigantic task. In addition a staff from 400 to 500 employees is necessary to keep it in operation once the doors are opened.

Tying Up Loose Ends

There has been considerable speculation among newly arrived employees whether workmen would be able to have the hotel ready for the July 1 opening.

In fact, only yesterday it looked around the hotel front entrance as if the owners were moving out. The spacious front veranda was piled high with unpacked lounging chairs, long rolls of heavy carpeting, and crates of lighting fixtures.

As this is written it is a race with time as electricians, plumbers, carpenters and telephone men planned to work "far into the night" to tie up the many loose ends.

So far as the outside of the hotel is concerned, including the grounds, golf links, power plant, and water system, it is completely ready for the opening.

Credit for this goes to Carey C. Waterman, manager of the outside department. His first task was to put in running order the hotel's own power plant, idle for two years. Many minor parts had to be installed but the plant, large enough to furnish power for a good-sized town, is now functioning.

The water supply, which comes from a reservoir six miles away and piped to three 150,000 gallon tanks near the hotel, also is in operation after extensive repairs.

30,000 Acres in Tract

Caring for the grounds, which consists of some 30,000 acres, is one of Mr. Waterman's major concerns. Great expanses of lawn have to be mowed, shrubs trimmed, and flower beds kept tidy. Nature has been kind to Mr. Waterman during the past two weeks with quantities of rain putting the grass and vegetation in prime condition.

While architects and interior decorators put the finishing touches on the completely renovated lobby in the spacious kitchen, the chief chef, Edmond M. Legendre, is working out menus to suit the highly diversified tastes of this international gathering. With a staff of 60, including pastry cooks, bakers and salad experts, Chef Legendre, who at one time cooked for King of Siam, plans at least two dinners a week typical of the fare served in the countries represented.

Off the main lobby there will be modern shops for the convenience of the guests. For those following the stock market there will be a ticker. Downstairs there is a barber shop and beauty parlor. When the convention delegates take leave the hotel will then settle down to catering to vacation guests for the rest of the summer. Every room has been taken for the remainder of the season, according to Everett Davis, Managing Director.

U. S. Again to Pay Off in Percale For Indian 'Peace and Friendship'

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—Tomorrow—July 1—means that the paying hand of Uncle Sam has to reach down deep into his capacious pockets and pay for a little more than a yard of percale to each of 5,200 Indians, for the organization of a "corps of light horsemen" and for a blacksmith—all deals made in avuncular sincerity a century, more or less, ago.

While the United States is now paying for a very expensive war, it still must keep the agreements it made about the time a powder ball could be thrown almost as far as it could be shot.

Tomorrow is the beginning of the fiscal year. Tomorrow, Uncle Sam will make these annual payments:

Exactly one and fifty-two hundredths of a yard of carefully selected percale at 34 cents per yard to each of 5,200 New York Indians. This is in return for "peace and friendship" under a treaty signed in 1794.

The annual salary of a blacksmith for the Choctaw Indians—$600—who, Uncle Sam agreed in 1825, should be paid each year so that their horses might be shod. And $320 for steel and iron.

Six hundred dollars for the maintenance of a corps of light horsemen for the Choctaws, under an 1855 agreement.

They were made a long time ago but the treaties have been kept faithfully. And 20,000 American Indian nephews of Uncle Sam are now fighting Uncle Sam's enemies overseas.

Marine Who Saved Men In Jungle Is Honored

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—Marine Sergeant Herbert J. Thomas, who threw himself on a grenade to save his squad in the jungle fighting on Bougainville, has been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, posthumously, the Navy announced June 27.

The sergeant, son of Herbert Thomas, South Charleston, W. Va., was leading his squad against a Japanese emplacement. He hurled a grenade but it struck dense jungle vines and fell back into the squad.

"Sergeant Thomas deliberately flung himself upon it to smother the explosions, valiantly sacrificing his life for his comrades," the citation said. "Inspired by his selfless action, his men unhesitatingly charged the enemy machine gun and, with fierce determination, killed the crew and several other near-by defenders."

Cape Cod Still in Picture as Vacations Start

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Please be conservative in your remarks about the lack of accommodations on Cape Cod, because we do not want to create the impression with the general public that there are no rooms."

These are the words of C. D. Crawford, President of the Cape Cod Hotel Association, in a letter to this correspondent regarding the outlook for the summer season on Cape Cod.

The fact is, Mr. Crawford further says, that the hotels are pretty well booked up, particularly for the three or four middle weeks of the season.

"I suspect, however," he goes on, "that there has been a tremendous rush to get bookings because of the fancied shortage and that there will be a good many cancellations at the last minute. I feel sure that if people are not too particular as to just what type of accommodations they require, and if they will shop around a bit, they will be able to find pleasant accommodations for the summer."

Cape Cod is easily accessible to both Boston and New York. In the case of the former a number of Cape Cod resorts can be reached by automobile without too much strain on the gasoline ration book. Train service from both cities, however, is adequate and travelers should have little difficulty in getting coach space to their favorite Cape Cod retreat.

It is advisable not to wait until the "last minute" to do that shopping around of which Mr. Crawford speaks. But knowing Cape Cod as we do we agree with the Hotel Association President that there are a number of delightful places tucked away behind some dune or pine grove that will have a room or two available.

Cape Cod's accommodation facilities always have been noted, not so much for their pretentiousness, but rather for their comfort and hospitality.

County Fair

Pennsylvania plans to carry on with its traditional County Fairs this year with more than 50 already scheduled for the autumn season. Normally there are approximately 125 fairs in Pennsylvania but because of travel restrictions this number has been substantially cut. Produce of the fields and orchards, jams, jellies, preserves, vegetables, livestock, horses, poultry, the colorful exhibits of quilts and other specimens of handicraft will be there as in former years. There will be exhibits of farm machinery. There will be the midway with its shows and entertainments and refreshment stands. Federal and State governments will also have exhibits. There will be war bond booths and displays of war materials. Victory Gardeners will have an opportunity to display their products also. Special booths will display their goods in competition with those raised by the farmer.

Resort Notes

Six new shuffleboard courts and the first section of the new beach front park plan are now open to the vacationing public at Wildwood, New Jersey . . . Tawasentha Hall on Cape Cod opened for the season last week . . . The Wopowog Country Club at East Hampton, Conn., will present over the Fourth of July weekend a vaudeville revue entitled "We're On Our Way."

McKinney Elected Head Of Editorial Association

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 30 (AP)—W. Verne McKinney, Hillsboro, Ore., was elected President of the National Editorial Association June 24 as the group closed its 59th annual meeting.

Other officers elected were: Charles L. Ryder, Cobleskill, N. Y., Vice-President; J. Frank McDermond, Jr., Attica, Ind., Treasurer; and Joseph Cook, Mission, Texas, Director. Albert S. Hardy of Gainesville, Ga., was named chairman of the board.

The Association presented its annual Amos award to Walter B. Allen, editor of the Brookline, Mass., Chronicle, for "outstanding service in his profession, community and country." In 1933, when President of the Association, Mr. Allen was the N. R. A. chairman of the code authority for more than 10,000 weekly newspapers.

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"The God-given intent"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A SUPERFICIAL view of world affairs presents a panorama bearing little evidence of any real comprehension of God's government or His love. Misconceptions of the purpose of life and of living appear to dominate the outlook, and selfish personal and national ambition, false ideals, and mistaken loyalties threaten the security and progress of the citizens of the world. The task before mankind seems stupendous indeed.

Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 117): "The student of Christian Science must first separate the tares from the wheat; discern between the thought, motive, and act superinduced by the wrong motive or the true —the God-given intent and volition— arrest the former, and obey the latter. This will place him on the safe side of practice." She adds with deep significance: "Obedience is the offspring of Love; and Love is the Principle of unity, the basis of all right thinking and acting; it fulfills the law. We see eye to eye and know as we are known, reciprocate kindness and work wisely, in proportion as we love." These words sum up for discerning present and postwar administrators precisely the quality of consciousness, the sincerity and uprightness of purpose, the compassion, love, and spiritually conceived co-operation, which alone, through patience, steadfastness, and right desire can compass the stupendous task awaiting the victorious nations.

* * *

To every individual comes the call to separate daily and hourly in thought, and progressively in action, the tares and the wheat; to discern between the true motive and the false, that humanity may benefit and that his own enlightened thinking may hold aloft an ideal wherever he may be. Universal progress depends upon individual fidelity to the ideal beheld and practiced. The strife of these war years points to the inescapable conclusion that mankind has missed its way and concerned itself too intently with material effects and false values. The call is imperious and continuous to leave the old landmarks for the new and to rise vigorously and with determination to the constructive work ahead.

In days of widespread conflict and deeply stirred national sentiments, of trials and tribulations, "the God-given intent and volition" become supremely important. The line of demarcation between the uninspired human consciousness and the Mind of Christ is appreciable only through spiritualization of thought and consecrated effort, but upon this effort, individual and collective, depends the future of mankind. This spiritual uprising may have small beginnings, but if consistent it will have widespread influence. Allied with divine power, united to omnipotence, it will inevitably draw mankind heavenward. Then will the horror and loss of these war years fade from thought and experience, and the prophecy of the Revelator be realized, "The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Christ" (Revelation 11:15).

* * *

"It is well to know, dear reader, that our material, mortal history is but the record of dreams, not of man's real existence, and the dream has no place in the Science of being," writes Mrs. Eddy when speaking of her own early life; and she adds, "The heavenly intent of earth's shadows is to chasten the affections, to rebuke human consciousness and turn it gladly from a material, false sense of life and happiness, to spiritual joy and true estimate of being" (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 21).

In this illuminating summary of the events of her own experience she points the way for others and places before them the true spiritual goal. Never did she allow herself to remain engrossed with or to brood over events of the past. Hers was a life of intrepid and progressive leadership, an inspiring example of activity, wisdom, and strength.

As the world conflict has been global in scope, so the call and need for constructive thinking, acting, and governing is universal. This great opportunity will surely bring to its banner those whose vision embraces the "God-given intent and volition," opening the way for the defeat of the wrong motive and clearing the path for the establishment of peace, unity, and plenty—of good will toward men and a clearer recognition that the government of God must and can be represented in the activities and laws of men and nations.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A STONE PANEL FROM THE CHURCH OF SAN MARCO IN VENICE

STONE-CARVING was freely adapted to architectural decoration by medieval builders of Europe and the Near East. Then areas were richly ornamented with resplendent mosaics and with carved and pierced panels of stone. All elements of design were maintained on a flat surface; and naturalistic subjects, such as personal portrayals or figures of animals or forms of plants, were kept as closely as possible within two-dimensional limits. The tendency toward orderly pattern and linear treatment was inspired by Asiatic sources of influence, coming through Constantinople and conveyed by the nomadic invaders.

This panel is a specimen of pierced stone, with a symmetrical pattern nicely adapted by the motive of the vine with undulating, interlacing stems. The vine was a symbol for the early Christians, but the knowledge or awareness of its symbolic character may have been forgotten when the carvers of San Marco prepared this piece. It is interesting to observe that the vine remains lifelike despite the formalized configuration.

D. A.

„Plan dany od Boga"

Tłomaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje sie na tej stronie w języku angielskim

POWIERZCHOWNY rzut oka na sprawy świata przedstawia widok dający niewiele dowodu rzeczywistego zrozumienia rządu Bożego lub miłości Jego. Raczej wydaje się, że w obrazie tym przeważa brak zrozumienia celów życia i sposobów życia, a ambicje osobiste i narodowe, błędne ideały i źle pojęte lojalności zagrażają bezpieczeństwu i postępowi obywateli świata. Zadanie leżące przed ludzkością zaiste wydaje się olbrzymim.

Mary Baker Eddy powiada w swych "Miscellaneous Writings" na str. 117-ej: „Badacz Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej musi nasamprzód oddzielić plewy od ziarna; rozeznać pomiędzy myślą, pobudką i czynem wywiedzionym z motywu błędnego a z prawdziwego—z planu i woli danych od Boga—powstrzymać pierwsze, a usłuchać drugiego. To umieści go po bezpiecznej stronie działania." Dodaje jeszcze z głębokim znaczeniem: „Posłuszeństwo jest wynikiem Miłości; a Miłość jest Zasadą jedności, podstawą wszelkiego prawego myślenia i działania; ono spełnia prawo. Porozumiewamy się oko w oko i rozumiemy jako jesteśmy rozumiani, odwzajemniamy dobroć i działamy mądrze, w takim stosunku jak kochamy." Te słowa streszczają dla obecnych i powojennych bystro myślących rządców, bardzo wyraźnie rodzaj świadomości, szczerość i prawość celu, współczucie, miłość i duchowo pojęte współdziałanie, jakie jedynie, przy cierpliwości, wytrwałości i prawych pragnieniach, może objąć ogrom zadania oczekującego zwycięskie narody.

* * *

Każdy z nas co dzień, co godzina spotyka się z koniecznością oddzielania w myśli, a w następstwie i w czynie, plew od ziarna; rozeznawania między pobudką prawdziwą a błędną, by ludzkość skorzystała i by nasze oświecone myślenie trzymało wysoko ideał gdziekolwiek byśmy byli. Postęp powszechny polega na wierności każdego osobnika wobec ideału jaki wyznaje i wykonuje. Walka tych wojennych lat wskazuje na niechybny wniosek, że ludzkość chybiła swej drogi i zajęła się nazbyt gorliwie sprawami materialnymi i wartościami fałszywymi. Stąd wynika wezwanie konieczne i niezmienne, by porzucić stare cele dla nowych i by powstać z siłą i determinacją ku konstruktywnej pracy jaka jest przed nami.

W czasach rozległych walk i do głębi wzburzonych uczuć narodowych, w czasach ciężkich prób i cierpień, „plan i wola dane od Boga" stają się nieograniczenie ważne. Linia graniczna między nie natchnioną ludzką świadomością a Myślą Chrystusa da się poznać tylko przez uduchowienie myślenia i wysiłek pełen oddania się, lecz od tego wysiłku, indywidualnego i powszechnego, zależy przyszłość ludzkości. Małe może będą początki tego wzniesienia się, ale przy wytrwałości może ono mieć rozległy wpływ. W połączeniu z mocą boską, związane z wszechmocą, niewątpliwie pociągnie ludzkość ku niebu. Wtedy okropności i straty tych lat wojennych rozwieją się z pamięci i doświadczenia, a ziści się proroctwo Objawiciela: „Królestwa świata stały się królestwami Pana naszego i Chrystusa jego" (Objawienie św. Jana 11, 15).

* * *

„Dobrze jest wiedzieć, drogi czytelniku, że nasza materialna historia śmiertelna jest tylko spisem snów a nie opisem istotnej egzystencji człowieka, a sen nie ma miejsca w Wiedzy o istnieniu"—pisze Mrs. Eddy mówiąc o swej własnej młodości, i dodaje: „Boskim zamiar em co do cieni ziemskich jest oczyścić uczucia, sprostować ludzką świadomość i zwrócić ją radośnie od materialnego, błędnego pojmowania życia i szczęśliwości do rozkoszy duchowych i prawdziwego oceniania istnienia" (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 21).

W tym oświetlającym streszczeniu wypadków z własnego życia wskazuje ona drogę innym i stawia im prawdziwy cel duchowy. Nigdy nie pozwoliła sobie na to by ślęczeć nad tym co było albo by martwić się wypadkami co minęły. Jej życie było życiem nieustraszonej i kroczącej naprzód przewódczyni, podniosły wzór czynności, rozumu i siły.

Jak ta wojna objęła cały świat, tak samo powszechnym jest wezwanie i konieczność konstruktywnego myślenia, działania i kierownictwa. Ta wielka sposobność z pewnością sprowadzi pod swój sztandar tych, których wizja obejmie „plan i wolę dane od Boga", otwierając drogę ku ubiciu błędnych pobudek i torując ścieżkę ku ustanowieniu pokoju, jedności i zasobności—dobrej woli ku ludziom i jaśniejszego zrozumienia, że rząd Boga musi i może być reprezentowany w działalnościach i ustawach ludzi i narodów.

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The Constant Month

Spring comes early, spring comes late,
Fall is an uncertain date;
December will be mild one year,
The next, phenomenally severe.
Just one month, in any season,
Keeps its constant rhyme and reason:
Surfeited in pleasant ways,
July is rich in golden days.
Now barren earth again grows bold
With zinnia, phlox, and marigold,

As the garden reaps its gain
From May and June's capricious rain.
Though thunder may come briefly through
Sky's supercharged and shining blue,
The velvet night will still be warm
After sunset's sudden storm.
In twelve months' uncertainty,
July will never fail to be
The balance wheel, the constant power,
Month of sun, of warmth, of flower.

BARBARA OVERTON

Definition of an Essay

WHILE THE arts of printing and bookbinding were still young, and the world of literate people was still a small one, readers were accustomed to the didactic prose of churchmen and philosophers who set down "revealed" truth which admitted of no controversy. Then quite unexpectedly a whimsical gentleman in France had the temerity to publish a book which made no pretenses of any sort. If you want knowledge, said Montaigne, do not read my book, because I do not know anything, but if you enjoy discovering how and what I think about things in general and in particular, then you may enjoy it; "thus, gentle reader, my selfe am the groundworke of my booke: It is then no reason thou shouldest employ thy time about so frivolous and vaine a subject. Therefore farewell."

So the definition of an essay was set for a time. It made no pretense of final authority; it used an unconventional style or "talking mode" of writing, and any material borrowed from other sources was used not verbatim, but only after it had passed through the digestive processes of the writer's mind. "What a man directly knoweth," writes Montaigne, "that will he dispose of without directly turning still to his book or looking to his pattern. A mere bookish sufficiency is unpleasant." "Essay" was a good name, and the literate world was well content with it. Montaigne's reflective and lightly philosophic writings were widely imitated in form and manner, and the essay became fashionable; though Bacon, who carried it to England, could never wholly avoid *ex cathedra* utterances. . . .

But if essays are truly defined more by manner than by form, then they did not begin with Montaigne; for whenever a man wrote a letter to a friend, and chatted in it as though he were face to face with his reader, he fell into the essay style. Any study of the essay should begin, then, with such letters as may be found in the surviving literature of the ancient world, and on down through the centuries in the personal correspondence of men and women who used an artist's pen.

Unexpected appearances of the essay manner may also be found in the prefaces of weighty books, when for a moment the author has unbent and addressed his readers intimately. Many autobiographies are no more than extended essays filled out with documentary evidence. Other forms of whimsical writing in which the author reveals his own personality (without admittedly trying to do so) may claim kinship. The *Characters* of Theophrastus, imitated by writers throughout the centuries, might be included; and such books as *Robinson Crusoe*, and a thousand others, where the author pauses often in his narrative to philosophize, are, in fact, no more than collections of essays connected by a thread of narration!

The editorial, in newspaper and magazine, is usually too didactic, too controversial to be even first cousin to an essay. But whenever the editor permits himself to become philosophical rather than assertive, and abandons his obvious effort to convince and convert, then his editorial becomes an intimate member of the essay family.

But after this has all been said, the term "essay" still suggests Lamb and Hazlitt, Addison and Steele, De Quincey, Thackeray, Chesterton, Repplier, Morley, and a pleasant company of those who have been able to reveal in a few pages "play of individuality and a personal way of looking at things."—From "Readings for Our Times," by HAROLD BLODGETT and BURGES JOHNSON, copyright, 1942, by Ginn and Company.

D Day in an English Village

D day in this medieval village of Britain has been as calm on the surface as is any other day. Bees tug at the blossoms in the flower-laden cottage gardens; rooks, tossed up by handfuls, look like scraps of black lace against the sky around the castle. Sheep and cattle, grazing through history, as they always do whether the century presents them with a Hitler, a Napoleon, a conquering William or a Caesar, stud the hills round about, that steeply rise above dreaming chimneys.

Streams of United States troops, on foot and in jeeps, pass through the village continually. Their officers come striding in through a sixteenth-century stone archway. Children run along beside the men, as they march down green lanes. And birds, as usual at this time of year, are in an ecstasy of song.

All this outwardness is just as it has been for days. But, below the surface, everyone knows that the whole world has changed overnight. The period from that fateful June day until this June day—that long tense, terrific period of suspense, when Britain didn't know how she was to survive—yet never doubted she would—is over, sealed, pushed irrevocably into the past.

Churchill called that phase: "The end of the beginning." This new period everyone seems to say now is: "The beginning of the end." Never, surely, has a country turned a page of its history with greater relief.

* * *

Under the quiet daily routine of this little English village, you can feel that deep tremor of excitement that probably girdled the whole earth, quicker than Puck ever could have done, when news of this great day was released.

The saddler was almost jubilant: "We ought to have some young vegetables soon," he said with a laugh, sewing a new whole lining on the inside of an old saddle. "I hope we get to the Channel Islands in time for the new potatoes." For, as everyone knows, Jersey and Guernsey, like prewar France itself, made a speciality of exporting delicious young vegetables to England, where they are usually grown larger and therefore older.

His wife disagreed, sure that the Germans would take or destroy everything. And with this the saddler disappointedly concurred, saying, "There'll be no peace in Europe until we get rid of a lot of them."

The maid at the inn was in what she called "a proper flurry," as she made my bed. "We will hardly know what to make of peace when it comes," she said, giving the pillow a good barg as her contribution to the invasion forces.

The chemist, his red beard almost gold in the sunlight, took a more strategic view.

"The fall of Rome was the signal," he said, looking like a Van Gogh portrait in front of rows of black, white, and gold nineteenth-century pharmacy jars, behind the counter. "Now we will chase the enemy from two sides and the rest will join in and he won't be able to disperse his forces."

Outside, by the old market, whose weather vane is dated 1641, I found three United States soldiers affectionately kicking one of their metal helmets around the cobbles in a kind of football nostalgia. "When do you think you'll get to Paris?" I asked.

"Gee, I hope it'll be soon," answered one who came from California. "I've always wanted to see Paris."

* * *

Behind them, through the back door of her ancient house, a rosy-cheeked little old lady smiled and nodded. She said she had seven nephews on her side, and four on her husband's, in this war. One of them, she said, was at "the miracle of Dunkirk when the waves were so high that they didn't see how they would get their boats out, and then they all sang hymns and prayed and the waves disappeared and the water became calm and clear—like crystal."

"It seems a long time since then," I said.

"It do," she replied, in the dialect of this country.

I walked past a water mill that is mentioned in Domesday Book and which still grinds the village grain, and past the church to a large walled stable-yard. There, in tranquillity and solitude, stood an eighteenth-century coach, being thoroughly brushed up by an old man with three red feathers in his battered felt hat. I wondered if he had heard the news.

"What news?" he asked.

"About the invasion."

Oh, yes, somebody had told him—he had three sons in it, in Palestine, Africa, and at sea.

But what really absorbed him was getting the dust off that left front wheel, for the coach was to be presented to the local museum.

What a juxtaposition of times, places, and peoples, I thought, mixed together even in a tiny village like this—threads of history weaving a great new pattern—and today, for the first time in four years, they reach across the Channel to those apple orchards of Normandy.

BARBARA ELLIS BROWNE

Troops in England

And you are gentle, too, and love this summer;
The swallow's nest in the cracked crevice;
Your hands a chalice holding pity;
The thread of chestnut scent, the tall bloom.
The lines are marching into summer,
Wider the gold fields, more gold, more room.

For you, the lonely, the dun-colored, the heavy-footed.
Into these ways come secretly, sign no pass.
Even you may walk them, the heavy booted;
In summer, even soldiers may walk across green grass.

SYLVIA READ

Against a Fleecy Breton Sky

THE MYTHICAL boundary line between Normandy and Brittany is vague topographically, but the shift in architectural style and material is strangely immediate. All vestiges of timber construction seem to fade with the first breath of Brittany, not to reappear until one is well in the heart of the peninsula. The plastered walls and tiled roofs vanished almost automatically, giving place to walls of severe and well-seasoned granite, to roofs of neatly trimmed slate. Houses ceased to slump on their haunches and to assume the charming nonchalance of ripe old age. The elaborate stone carvings of Normandy, facilitated by a pliable material, gave way to the coarse and restricted detail of chiseled granite, almost primitive in character.

A succession of stony little villages, each with a somber church, ensued until finally I jolted over the cobbles into Rennes, probably the sleepiest town of its size in France. . . . Ploërmel, which nestles almost in the mathematical heart of Brittany, was a more tempting objective. I began to sense the true Breton spirit in this treeless town, whose square church looms up in so impressive a fashion. Breton bonnets were in full sway, although the male population at this longitude is unwilling to burst forth with Breton hats and velvet ribbons. There is a quaint bleakness about Ploërmel, which robs its streets of any great intimacy. The interiors of the austere little houses, however, were hospitable and cheerful, judging from my fugitive glimpses. . . .

Rolling out of Ploërmel in the afternoon I loaded the back seat with three disconsolate cattle dealers who had come to the Ploërmel market. They had spent much breath and over-much time in selling their beasts, and had missed the last faltering train back to Josselin, some ten miles away. . . .

Josselin is a spot of medieval majesty, of lingering romance and ramshackle quaintness. No other town in Brittany seems to have retained these characteristics so completely. Its tortuous streets are lined with grotesque little houses, slumping against one another for support, listing crazily. The road level has risen considerably, necessitating a descent of two or three steps to the floor level of many of the houses. The roof lines are jagged, like the waves of a tempestuous sea, and the chimneys shoot forth at preposterous angles.

The *pièce de résistance* of Josselin will always be its superb château. For generations it has remained in one family and is still the estate of the Duchesse de Rohan, whose husband fell at Verdun. It is one of the most perfect of the great châteaux from the point of view of setting and atmosphere, and it is one of the most livable. One remembers it as a spot of utter and serene loveliness. Its court façade remains a masterpiece of feudal richness; its lofty towers, shooting up from the river bank, the epitome of silent strength. To view its splendor from the moss-grown locks of the river, with a few canal-boats being unloaded in the foreground under a rich mass of midsummer foliage, the buff and orange walls of the château silhouetted in the distance against a fleecy Breton sky, is to gaze upon a scene of unapproachable beauty.—From "Through France With a Sketchbook," by SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN. (New York: McBride.)

Not Miracles, But—

The healing of supposedly incurable diseases, the overcoming of lack, the uncovering of unsuspected capabilities in themselves, and the release from old anxieties and joylessness, which came for multitudes through the work of the Founder of Christianity, were not miracles in the usual sense of the word, Christian Science shows, but results of the utilization of natural, spiritual law.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1944

British Welcome American Participation in Middle East Affairs

Allied and Russian Stake In War Fronts Assessed

Russia reported holding the attention of 200 German divisions and new invasion front of Allies 50 to 60 —Political geography of nations decides type of strategy needed.

Following the Fronts

By Henry Sowerby

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Russia is reported to be engaging nearly 200 German divisions. The new invasion front is believed to be engaging 50 to 60.

On the surface this seems an unequal apportionment of burdens. Allied apologists have hastened to pointout that, counting Germany's 25 divisions in Italy and other scatterings, the Westerners are accounting for at least 40 per cent of Germany's armed might.

But the respective contributions of Russia and the West cannot be measured in figures. Other considerations come in. Here are some of them.

Russians undoubtedly expected to bear the larger share of the impact of the present struggle. Geography and size made that almost inevitable. Stalin understood that in February, 1931 when he told a Moscow conference of factory managers: "We are 50 to 100 years behind advanced countries. We must cover this distance in 10 years or they will crush us." Russians generally understood it when they occupied those 10 years in denying themselves the most elementary amenities of living in order to build the armament that would keep out the Teutonic hordes.

It was brought home to them with the more force when Hitler's "Mein Kampf" warned: "Never allow the formation of two continental powers in Europe. Regard as an attack on Germany every attempt to organize a second military power on the German borders." Russians knew that their rising military power was the one referred to. It was no surprise to Russians, therefore, when in June, 1941, the Germans entered their country with 200 divisions—obviously the main effort of the Wehrmacht.

Different Types of Effort

Today as Russians look on their rich Ukraine reduced to a scorched wilderness; their Stalingrads and Kharkov's 75 per cent destroyed, they know it is the price of the great struggle they had long expected. No such expectations had come to the British or the Americans. Britain, under Chamberlain, was convinced that the coming struggle was to be between Germany and Russia. They believed the western end of Europe had been set in order for that struggle, at Munch. For America the whole trouble seemed remote.

What is the effect of these diverse attitudes on the fighting today?

They have largely determined the type of effort each nation is putting up. Russia had no option but to hurl all its formidable manpower into the struggle. Whether as soldiers, partisans, or saboteurs virtually the whole population in the areas affected is fighting.

Neither America nor Britain can throw in their manhood in the same way. America's reasons for entering the struggle are complex. They emanate partly from a line of policy laid down by Thomas Jefferson in October, 1823 when he showed in a letter to President Monroe that America's security was closely linked with Britain's security.

"Great Britain," he said, "is the nation which can do us the most harm of any one, or all, on earth; and with her on our side we need not fear the whole world. With her then we should the most seduously cherish a cordial friendship. . . ."

Political Geography

But to understand how America's security rests on this connection with Britain requires a close study of world forces and political geography which the average young American cannot be expected to have made. If young Americans today are laying down their lives in France it is because they trust their Government when it tells them that it is necessary for the country's security. All they ask is to be allowed to finish the job as quickly as possible and then return home.

The Government in Washington respects this view. It cannot call upon its young men in quite the same way that Stalin calls upon all Russians. It endeavors to pile up armor, high explosives, and the most elaborate equipment for the protection of its sons before calling them to battle.

Just as it takes time to build the enormous naval task force No. 58 before grappling with Japan's homeland, so in the West it has taken time to provide the most elaborate convoy and aerial and battle-front protection for its young fighters.

Britain's view is again different. British youth is as well aware that the struggle is its own as is Russian youth. But Britain's major contribution is necessarily naval and Britain finds it advisable to adjust its methods to those of the land armies that America has raised.

It is the more favorable to America's precautions for the protection of its manhood owing to its serious problems of a declining economy and an almost stationary population. It is necessary "to achieve our righteous purposes without needless prolongation of slaughter and destruction," said Mr. Churchill at Harvard last year.

Aims as Peace Guarantee

At the present stage of the struggle the three types of effort are harmonizing quite successfully. The Russians may have been impatient earlier when Allied armament was still largely in the factories and they felt themselves bearing the whole burden. Even so American armament and supplies have been pouring into Russia to the tune of $4,750,000,000 Lend-Lease, while the British sent into Russia more than 4,000 planes and 5,000 tanks.

But today, when each of the three powers is patently putting forth its best effort, a comparison of the number of German divisions engaged is of relatively little purpose. The Russians know something of American and British problems. They want the cooperation in the way it can best be given. Looking to the urgent need for postwar peace they regard America's immense pile of armament as a peace guarantee. They have no desire to see inroads into Britain's manpower that would eliminate Britain as a stability center in future.

If the major fighting is still theirs, that is no reflection upon their Allies. That can only be explained in terms of the distribution of world political forces.

Soviet Start of Hitler's Decline

MOSCOW, June 30 (AP)—Three years ago today the State Committee for Defense with Premier Marshal Joseph Stalin as Chairman—the organization which has directed the Soviet Union's struggle against the German invader—held its first meeting in the Kremlin.

It was a determined little group of men that stood and sat around a big table in Mr. Stalin's office and heard him and Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov, Vice-Commissar of Defense and at that time Chief of the Red Army General Staff, discuss the weapons to be used against the German Army which had conquered Poland and France and over-run other countries of Europe.

In addition to Mr. Stalin the Committee included Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Vice-Chairman; Klementi Y. Voroshilov, Chairman of the Defense Committee; G. M. Malenkov, member of the Central Committee of the All Union Communist Party; L. P. Beria and N. A. Voznesenski, member of the Soviet of Peoples Commissars; Nikhail M. Kaganovich, former Commissar of Defense Industries, and Anastas I. Mikoyan, Commissar of Foreign Trade.

This group of Soviet leaders, who had been giving all their energies to building up a young country into a big peaceful nation, then turned abruptly to the designing of what the world now knows as the Red Army which turned back the German Army, then mastered it.

It was the Committee which has seen that there has been no "fifth column" and which has welded the people together so that the last war loan of 12,000,000,000 rubles was oversubscribed in a single day, then swelled within a few days to 20,323,000,000 rubles.

It has been this Committee that directed the war effort which surprised the military experts of nearly every country in the world —especially Germany. All members are working on the same Committee today.

Mrs. Henry Q. Taffle Is an A-1 Designer

Jenkins Corners, U. S. A.

Wearing a charming ensemble which easily could be mistaken for a Pierre Dubois "creation," Mrs. Henry Q. Taffle modestly disclosed today that she designs and makes her own clothes. Mrs. Taffle promises to release some of her original designs through a new feature which shortly will appear in The Christian Science Monitor. Reporters slyly tried again to learn from Mrs. Taffle her husband's presidential leanings, but with her usual disarming smile she said, "I stick to my knitting and Henry Q. sticks to his." The Taffles are on their way home to Taffletown, accompanied by their son, "Squiggles." The family canine, "Suds," completes the party.

German Robot Bomb Dives on English City

Associated Press from United States Army Signal Corps

Pilotless Weapon About to End Channel Flight

A German robot plane, Hitler secret weapon, dives down on its bombing mission over a city in Southern England after its cross-channel pilotless flight.

German Hopes for Victory Hard Hit As Robot Bombs Fail to Stop Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, June 30—A few brief days of imagined superiority and victory have ended for the Germans.

During this time they pictured themselves again as conquerors, destroyers and avengers, due to vivid and exaggerated reports describing the devastating effects of the German robot bomb in Southern England.

Correspondents of the Swiss press writing from Berlin with surprising frankness describe the disappointment of the Germans as they heard of the fall of Cherbourg and new Russian successes which their secret weapon was not able to hold up.

The correspondent of the Neue Zucher Zeitung writes, "Disappointment about the turn of events is doubtless great. The flame of enthusiasm which blazed bright for some days has died down. The Germans, after a short period of glory, have fallen back into the gray routine of war again."

Temporary 'Lift'

The use of a "secret weapon" for a while gave the Germans an unmistakable lift in morale. After a long period of heavy defeats it seemed as though the Wehrmacht was able to strike telling blows against the enemy once more. Again the people hoped for an easy exit from the present war. High-tension expectations were entertained in government circles as well as among the masses. The turning point of the war seemed present.

"It was understandable that the news from Normandy should have a depressing effect," the Neue Zurcher Zeitung correspondent added. "The 'secret weapon' from which they expected so much was obviously unable to change the course of events. The military power of the English and Americans seemingly was unaffected by these blows."

Government circles felt the depression coming first and tried to buck up morale. A prominent Propaganda Ministry official warned the overoptimistic public "not to be deceived about the seriousness of the situation."

He said, "the decision will not be brought about by a single weapon or temporary technical superiority in one field or another. More important is the holding power of a nation, determination not to drop weapons when once taken in hand before the laurels have been brought home."

German Policy

Some circles in Berlin thought or hoped that Germany's "superiority" due to the new weapon would be used by Reich leaders as a chance to "magnanimously" offer to halt this type of warfare.

An interview granted the correspondent of the Neue Zurcher Zeitung by Nazi press chief Dr. Otto Dietrich was interpreted as an indirect feeler for an armistide in this type of warfare, although official circles denied this the intention.

The passage in the interview in the Neue Zurcher Zeitung, which the people interpreted as a German offer to cease the air war against cities, was that the attack on the British Isles would continue "until England realized that its air warfare is only a boomerang which hits at Great Britain itself, terribly."

How was it possible that Berliners and other Germans should have had such an exaggerated idea of their secret weapon that they regard it as a sufficient basis for trading with Great Britain? the Neue Zurcher Zeitung correspondent writes. In the mystic atmosphere in which it lives the German public has lost every normal measure for judging the importance of events.

The Neue Zurcher Zeitung states that influential circles in Berlin even believed the new weapon would lead to the fall of Prime Minister Churchill and then an armistice in air warfare, laying the foundation for a separate peace.

Russia and the Anglo-Saxon Powers, they believed, would race each other to be the first to reach the outstretched German hand.

Mood in Berlin

The legations of the Allied countries which were almost ready to try to desert Germany sent optimistic reports to their countries during these exciting days telling the governments of the optimistic mood in Berlin and advising them to wait and see what happens before trying anything.

On June 21, the Berlin correspondent of the Neue Zurcher Zeitung described the mood in Berlin as follows: "In Wilhelmstrasse a cheerful mood reigns as depressed spirits recover. New confidence in victory is visible. The masses, too, are recovering, victory or an easy way out of the present situation seems possible as Hitler's prestige is increasing. Confidence in the Government is stronger. Doubts which were widespread have again disappeared."

Now the Neue Zurcher Zeitung Berlin correspondent writes that reports from France are disappointing for the Germans. The air superiority of the Allies is obviously oppressive. During the day transport to the front is practically out, hence it must go on at night. The Americans are no longer holding back their soldiers. The customary tone of disdain toward Allied soldiers has disappeared from the reports of German war correspondents from the front.

Dr. Joseph Goebbels, however, seems ready to meet a new wave of depression with further promises and mysterious hints. He talks of a second secret weapon. The "present revenge is only an introduction to final action." "Revenge has entered the stage which forbids us to enter public discussion. Events will take their course."

Germans Intensify Blind Bombardment

By the Associated Press

London, June 30

The Germans intensified their blind bombardment of southern England today with robot aerial torpedoes, killing several dozen persons.

The robots were flung across the channel at frequent intervals during the day. A children's hostel, a hotel, shops, homes, and office buildings were hit.

The attacks set British rescue and relief units to work with the same efficiency displayed in the blitz days of 1940. While workers dug in ruins, firemen stood by and played water on the wreckage.

U. S. and Britain Get Plan To Feed European Children

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—Representatives of France, Belgium, Holland, and Norway today presented Secretary of State Cordell Hull a plan for feeding children in their countries through the Allied blockade.

The plan was presented simultaneously to British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in London.

A State Department spokesman said that the United States has for some months been urging relief for women and children.

It was understood that the plan provided for feeding children between the ages of four and 15 and some women in urban centers of western European countries.

It provides that supplies such as vitamins, tinned milk, and flour be distributed under the supervision of a neutral commission composed of Swedish and Swiss nationals, similar to the way in which food is being distributed in Greece.

Norwegian Ambassador Wilhelm Munthe de Morgenstierne said that the plea for feeding occupied countries was being put forward anew because of the tragic possibilities of another winter of war in Europe. Reports have indicated that the Germans have increased their demands for supplies on western European countries to hamper the Allied armies.

The other representatives who presented the plan to Mr. Hull were the Belgian Ambassador Count Robert Van der Straten-Ponthoz, Baron W. Van Boetzelaer, Netherlands Minister, and the representative of the French Committee, Henri Hoppenot.

French Women Head For Army Duty Abroad

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Stopping off at New York on their way to join the land forces of the French women volunteers, four French Wacs, the first of a group of "Voluntaires Françaises" to be trained at Camp Meade, Md., arrived here June 28 before leaving for North Africa and home.

They kept their surnames secret to protect relatives abroad, but disclosed that at Camp Meade they trained with American Wacs, drilled with French soldiers, and took some of the Commando obstacle training in preparation for duty.

Both Nations Strive for Co-operation; Mandate System Heads Toward Discard

U. S. played supporting role during crisis in Syria and Lebanon—Palestine problem.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Returning from the Middle East, one frequently meets the question, "Well, what about the British out there; are they cooperating with us or are they just tolerating us so long as the war lasts?"

Such a question may be hard to answer in so many words, but having just had a 12 months' opportunity to study it as firsthand, I have no hesitation in saying that so far Anglo-American co-operation in that part of the world has been gratifyingly close. What is more, this opinion is pretty universally shared by the men whose job it is to do the co-operating.

Of course, there has been some friction, but this has been almost wholly upon what one might call the "lower levels," that is, among the minor officials whose task it is to carry out the policies dictated from above. On the "higher levels" this working-together has been as smooth as that existing between Washington and London on major war policies.

Want to Co-operate

Undoubtedly, the most important factor in this co-operation has been the strong wish on both sides that it be this way. Contrary to what seems to be a widely held opinion, the British show very little evidence of begrudging America's new interest in the Middle East. In fact, there's positive proof they find the United States' new attitude a welcome one on many accounts.

Wholly aside from military affairs, where co-operation has been as nearly 100 per cent perfect as one could wish for, the outstanding examples of Anglo-American friendliness has been their joint efforts on the Middle East Supply Council and on the newly instituted branch of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration there. On these two humanitarian projects, staffs from both countries have been so mixed that the only way to tell an Englishman from an American is by his accent.

Diplomatically, the closest cooperation was probably achieved late last fall during the crisis in Lebanon and Syria when those two countries were making their largely successful bid to throw off French control. As was reported at the time, the action of these two states was in no small way traceable to the encouragement given them by the British, particularly by the Top British representative in Bierut. This meant that the British received most of the publicity—and French resentment—which went with the affair.

American Role

But the American role was an interesting one and shows how closely Americans work with the British in ways which aren't always made public. Although they did so quietly, a number of prominent Americans, both official and private, gave not only encouragement but advice to the Lebanese and Syrian leaders in their fight for complete national independence. On this fundamental issue the British and Americans saw eye-to-eye.

Middle East Shifts

Changes of major caliber are evolving in the Middle East, two significant phases of which are discussed in dispatches in The Christian Science Monitor today.

Mr. Harrison's article is the fifth in the series on Middle Eastern affairs, written upon his return to the United States from that area.

Mr. Stringer continues his reportage direct from Cairo.

In regard to Palestine, things are, unfortunately, somewhat different. There the British have had cause to regret what some of them call "America's interest without responsibility." In other words, they have objected to periodic statements from the United States, including those made by President Roosevelt, supporting one side or the other in the present Arab-Jewish controversy, when this country has refused to accept any responsibility for what happens in the Holy Land. Incidentally, many Americans in the Middle East see the fairness of the British complaint.

In this instance, what the British worry about is not too much interest on America's part, but not enough. Most British officials with whom I talked while visiting Palestine and other Middle East countries assured me, apparently sincerely, that the British would welcome American help in the administration of the Holy Land. They seem perfectly ready to share the Palestinian mandate with this country whenever the United States wishes to assume it.

Attitude Toward U. S.

On the other hand, as the London Economist put it not long ago, it is neither right nor intelligent for Americans or America to try to tell the British how to run Palestine or to mix in the country's affairs just enough to stir things up without being willing to shoulder some of the responsibility. The British weekly frankly stated that such an irresponsible policy was not the best path to Anglo-American co-operation.

The only other darkish spot of any importance so far as this country and Britain are concerned in the Middle East is caused by the Arabian oil deal. Here, again, the British with whom I talked—and I checked this information with the responsible American officials in Cairo—assured me that there's more than enough oil for everybody in the Middle East and that London's disappointment at the affair came not from the possibility of American competition, but from the secretive way in which the deal was made.

While British sensitiveness on this point is undoubtedly exaggerated, the very fact that they were disappointed shows how good Anglo-American relations have become in that part of the world.

Selfish Interest

Some Britons candidly admit that their willingness to see the United States participate more fully in the development of Middle Eastern oil resources is primarily a selfish one.

They say that if this country builds a pipe line across Arabia to the Mediterranean, the United States will then have a greater interest in seeing that peace is preserved in that part of the world and will consequently be more willing to co-operate with the British there.

In fact, this argument holds good in many other fields as well. Persons who insist that the British would dislike seeing the Americans increase their Middle Eastern holdings are simply refusing to recognize that times have changed and that the British, in the face of shifting world conditions, no longer wish to play solitary policemen for vast areas of the earth's surface.

Big Job Ahead

The British apparently recognize that some jobs which they were once able to do alone now loom too large and that outside help is needed. And just the way the Americans, according to every poll ever taken on the subject, show a far greater preference for co-operating with Britain than with any other country, so the British would rather have Americans in the Middle East than any other people.

Nor does this indicate that the present Anglo-American cordiality in the Middle East is based on nothing more than selfishness or "enlightened self-interest." While both Americans and Britons instinctively realize that the presence of the other serves to strengthen their position against outside attack, it is interesting that each feels this only about the other, not about any third power. This would tend to show that Anglo-American co-operation is also rooted in a similarity of ideals and aims which time has shown to be beneficial not only to these countries but to the world at large.

British Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 30—The British Government has already begun to take into account the probable abrogation of the mandated system throughout the Middle East in its relations with the Arab Government in that area.

Contrary to some reports Britain has not rejected Trans-Jordan's request that the British mandate be ended. British policy is to replace mandated relations by treaty relations and this has been clearly indicated to Emir Abdullah of Trans-Jordan.

For obvious technical as well as defense reasons, no change is to be made during wartime, but as soon as the war is over and the legal position tied up with the League of Nations can be clarified, the British Government is prepared to recognize Trans-Jordan's right to the same independent status, as, for example, Syria or Lebanon vis-à-vis the French.

New national setup is expected in region after war, with Arab Federation possible.

JERUSALEM, June 30 (Reuter)—The Palestine Arab Party is now engaged in drafting a long memorandum on Arab national claims and aspirations for submission to President Roosevelt. The memorandum will be a sequel to a previous message sent to the President protesting against the Senate Foreign relations Committee motion urging continued Jewish immigration to Palestine.

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, June 30—With or without League of Nations' approval, the end of the war is likely to bring the de facto dissolution of the mandate system throughout the Middle East, with the exception of thorny Palestine.

Recent assurances given to Emir Abdullah of Trans-Jordan by the British indicate nominal postwar independence for the Trans-Jordanese. And similar assurances have been given to Syria and Lebanon by the French.

Whether the fledgling nations then can unite and form a Pan-Arab union will depend upon whether they are able to agree on a workable form of federation and whether strong Arab ruling personalities will be able to settle on a head for the federation.

While the Pacific probably will see a drastic overhauling of the mandate system there with the deprivation of Japan of all island possessions, in the Middle East policies already inaugurated will abolish de facto if not de jure the Class A mandates fashioned from former Turkish territories.

Steps Toward Freedom

The action of Trans-Jordan's capable ruler in asking independence from Britain, holder of the mandate, wasn't unexpected. Iraq, another mandate, was given its independence by the League of Nations on British recommendation in 1932. Lebanse rioting last year produced implementation of the French Committe of National Liberation's promise of gradual freedom for Syria and Lebanon. Britain and Russia at Teheran promised an independent Iran after the war and economic help.

It was only natural that the Emir should decide that it was about time Trans-Jordan made its bid for future benefits. The British reply stating their willingness to negotiate a treaty of independence with Trans-Jordan after the war apparently has fully satisfied the Emir and his Council of Ministers and they are expected to make no further demands.

The de marche of the Emir makes increasingly unlikely a union of mandated Palestine with Trans-Jordan which Jewish revisionists have favored, but makes the country more eligible for joining the Greater Syria federation desired by many Arabs—and by Dr. Judah Leo Magnus, President of the Hebrew University, and thoughtful Jewish moderates as a possible solution of the Palestine problem.

Small Cultivatable Area

A split developed among Jewish revisionists over the Balfour Declaration establishing the Jewish Homeland including Trans-Jordan as well as Palestine.

Trans-Jordanian Arabs strongly opposed union, maintaining that only one fifth of their country along the Jordan is cultivatable and that this already is jam filled.

Dr. Magnus proposed establishment of a Greater Syria where Arabs would be a majority, but including an autonomous Palestine to which Jewish immigration would be permitted to continue uninterruptedly.

The continuing attractiveness of a Pan-Arab federation is doubtless influencing the Emir's thinking as well as that of the rulers of neighboring states, but practical blueprints of federation are unfabricated as yet.

[The Syrian Government has asked all Arab states to join in sending a delegation to London to lay Arab postwar claims before Allied leaders and secure recognition of Arab contributions to an Allied victory, the Overseas News Agency reported in a dispatch from Cairo.]

Meanwhile King Farouk of Egypt, Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia and the Emir are all possible candidates for leadership, and amity is not helped by the fact that Ibn Saud ousted the Emir's father from the kingship of the Hejaz.

The British position on Arab federation has been given by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, who has declared that Britain would be sympathetic to any scheme which the Arabs worked out themselves.

Some criticism has been directed at the British for telling Trans-Jordanites to wait until after the war for freedom while supporting the Lebanese demand for immediate independence, but British officials reply that Trans-Jordan attained 20 years ago what Lebanon and Syria only now have won, namely, full autonomy with the exception of matters of defense, foreign affairs, and finances.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Miss Kempthorne Turns Vacation Into Useful Wartime Service

By Mary Armstrong Melvin
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To many busy people vacations mean release from responsibility and leisure for personal enjoyment. But to Edith M. Kempthorne, a much-traveled New Zealander who is now on the Camp Fire Girls national staff in New York City, summer holidays since 1940 have provided extra opportunities to serve.

We came to know her at Three Mile Island, an Appalachian Mountain Club camp on Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H., where we spent our past two August vacations. Within a few hours after our arrival the first season, we were conscious that a stimulating influence was being exerted throughout the camp by this friendly, well-informed guest who wore native New Zealand jewelry, and vivid scarves about her soft gray hair.

Shares War Stories

Porch knitters clustered around her with questions about the making of sea boots and helmets for service men, and children's sweaters for bombed-out British youngsters. While she distributed yarn and instructions, she told about the exciting experiences of uniformed nephews and nieces in far flung parts of the British Commonwealth, and shared bits from the letters of many service men correspondents.

Great as was her zest for production of needed articles, it was not Miss Kempthorne's custom to make direct requests of the campers. But when there was a special gleam in her blue eyes at lunch, we knew we would find a lively note posted on the porch bulletin board, reporting receipt of an urgent call, perhaps from the English Speaking Union for special articles. One day it was for felt slippers for service men and children in English hospitals. A supply of materials had arrived on the morning boat, and anyone wishing to help was invited to meet her at 4 o'clock that afternoon on the porch for instructions.

Struggling to sew a neat tape binding around the joined sole and uppers of the slippers gave the volunteers something in common, and friendships ripened as the volunteer work went on under Miss Kempthorne's supervision.

It was in the summer of 1940 that she embarked upon vacation war efforts and began by giving talks.

"During a vacation week at Jasper Park I heard the song, 'There'll Always Be an England,'" she told me. "It made a deep impression on me and made me consider what more I could do to help, as I had been fortunate enough in August, 1939, to be on the last cruise ship to go to Leningrad and being accustomed to public speaking in my work as National Field Adviser of the Camp Fire Girls, I offered to talk at Jasper Park on my cruise experiences for the benefit of the Red Cross. Later in the summer, at Three Mile Island, I repeated this talk and with the proceeds equipped three hospital beds in London.

Soon after reaching camp in August, 1942, Miss Kempthorne received a letter from Mrs. Anthony Biddle in London, asking for help in providing articles needed for the British Land Army. She wrote to the English Speaking Union in New York for wool and for slipper material, and by the end of her month's vacation she exhibited the work of 37 guests and herself—a total of 48 pairs of slippers, 18 pairs of mittens, and seven scarves.

Keep Up Their Work

Last summer 23 camp knitters made 38 articles, including socks, helmets, sweaters, chest protectors, and neck muffs. Some of the summer knitters continued through the year. Miss Kempthorne's Camp Fire Girls staff and their friends joined in the work and it is now reported that more than a thousand articles have been made by 82 women since August, 1942.

A new feature of her vacation activity last summer was collecting cross word puzzles.

It is not only at vacation time that Miss Kempthorne gives thought to the needs of service men. She is put in touch with many New Zealanders and Australians who need befriending, and frequently after her day at the office she prepares meals, takes the boys to the movies or theater, or invites young women to join them at her home for a jolly evening.

"Being a New Zealander I know the Anzacs, and I have had many thrilling experiences because of this," she says. "I always write to the mothers or wives of the men as quickly as possible, to cheer them and give them another woman's account of their boys' welfare. The grateful replies from these women are rich reward for the extra effort."

Miss Kempthorne somehow manages to keep up an enormous correspondence with servicemen. She also has hosts of her own relatives to whom she writes, for she was the eldest daughter in a clergyman's family of 16—a distinguished family too, for a British ship just commissioned has been named H. M. S. Kempthorne.

Miss Edith M. Kempthorne With Articles She and Campers Have Made

How The BELVEDERE OF BALTIMORE Adds Glamor to Wartime Menus

Famous throughout the country for its sumptuous cuisine, the Hotel Belvedere, Baltimore's center of gracious living, suggests tempting salads as created by Francis, renowned maitre d'hotel. And to give these Belvedere salads a truly exquisite flavor and zest, the chefs use this salad dressing recipe:

Belvedere French Dressing
4 Tbsp. of Olive Oil
1½ Tbsp. of Vinegar
1 Tsp. of Mustard
1 Pinch of Salt
1 Dash of Pepper

Try a flavorful salad tonight! Watch the family's eyes light up. Use this dressing recipe. The dressing *is* the heart of the salad. Point-free Pompeian Olive Oil—that superfine, pure, golden, genuine olive oil—makes the smoothest, most tantalizing French Dressing. Get Pompeian Olive Oil and discover how grand a French Dressing can really be.

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL
Food Fights For Freedom
Waste Not, Want Not

British and Yanks Alike, Says Dr. Lindgren

By Grace Miller
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Once there was a red-haired school girl, with bright, sunny freckles, who heard trains whistling through her suburban town at night, and imagined herself aboard them going to Asia. The trains were moving north and south, and Asia lay in a different direction. But that didn't matter. She made believe she was aboard them, Asia-bound, just the same.

And the day came when Ethel John Lindgren did go. When not more than 18 she looked out from the Great Wall of China beyond Kalgan. Later, she explored in Manchuria a bit, visiting Mongol and Tungus tribes.

Dr. Lindgren, now an internationalist, noted anthropologist, world traveler, and liaison officer at the Royal Institute of International Affairs, in England—where she has lived many years and become a British subject—returned recently to her home town. She came at Northwestern University's invitation to tell what she thought of Anglo-American relations and future world peace.

Quickly, Dr. Lindgren explains she's not talking for the Royal Institute, because it doesn't express opinions about international affairs. It's an unofficial, non-political body, founded in 1920 to encourage and facilitate the scientific study of international questions. And it stops there.

But Dr. Lindgren herself has some ideas about Britons and Americans that she can give as her opinions—born of a close acquaintance with and love for them both. And knowing England and America as she does, she believes there is a basis for their effective cooperation after this war to preserve world peace. Some common characteristics, she thinks, will pave the way.

Need of Co-operation

But while geographic location makes America feel safe and not in need, perhaps, of collective security, England knows she herself needs it, England feels she needs after-the-war co-operation with the United States, even with a free and strengthened France in western Europe. As Dr. Lindgren puts it: "The average Briton at present probably thinks co-operation with America is Priority No. 1."

"In the face of criticisms the British at present honestly believe," says Dr. Lindgren, "that they can only gain from the full truth being known about themselves. They don't desire to conceal anything—though wartime censorship may sometimes give a different impression to able correspondents, anxious to get a particular story promptly to their readers at home.

"Now, that desire for frankness is a great asset," she said. "Americans have it, too. So surely the way is open for people who have their honest doubts, to resolve them."

How to do it? One way, thinks Dr. Lindgren (and she's very, very earnest about it), is to go into a room by yourself—with no radio and no pat conclusions done up in neat packages for you by current writers, pro or con—and sit down with an encyclopedia. Then just dig out the facts, and think for yourself.

Returning soldiers are going to have some effect in giving Americans a truer picture of England, she believes, though they are seeing that country at a great disadvantage, with families and business disrupted by war.

American Library Helps

"And there's an American Library of Information in London," she says, "that's helping people there get better acquainted with this country. The library is really excellent. Everyone praises it."

Among characteristics Dr. Lindgren sees as common to both British and Americans is a sense of humor. They can laugh at themselves, and at their own reactions to foreigners. Both nations have it, though perhaps in a different form. Both, she feels have a wealth of common sense, which often comes to the rescue in an otherwise desperate situation.

Possessed of these qualities, and speaking the same language, she thinks England and America will be able to work out some sort of postwar co-operation to help maintain world peace.

"At their best," she declares, "Britain and America are capable of freedom without anarchy; conservatism without inertia; self-criticism without defeatism; and a strength without brutality. They can follow a star, and keep their feet on the ground. If we decide to use that strength for peace, we are on our way."

Dr. Lindgren's home is near Cambridge, England, but she has lived in the heart of London, near Picadilly, ever since the raids started in the summer of 1940, in order to be near her war work.

"The 'charwomen' set everyone an example," she declares in disclaiming any credit for this. "They remained at their jobs during the blitz—during the first one and since. When bombings messed up offices, scattering plaster, dust, and broken glass in many buildings not actually destroyed, the charwomen came in and swept it all up. They set offices to rights before the office workers—tired, perhaps, from a night of fire-watching or from more arduous civil defense duties—appeared in the morning for their day's work."

Like others who stay in London, Dr. Lindgren serves as a fire guard, covering the roofs in periodic drills.

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Cherries Offer Cool Variety In Desserts

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Plenty of cherry pies and other cherry treats for everybody should be available this summer if early seasonal indications follow through. There should be plenty of cherries, both tart and sweet varieties, on the market this year.

Apricots, so long missing from most of our tables, promise to be abundant this year, too.

So why not enjoy both these fruits while they're plentiful?

Frozen Cherry Dessert

1½ cups cream, whipped
½ cup sugar
¾ teaspoon vanilla
Pinch of salt
1 cup stale sponge cake crumbs
1 cup pitted sour red cherries
Fresh mint leaves

Whip cream lightly (be sure cream is icy cold). Add sugar, vanilla, salt and crumbs. Chop ¾ cup of the cherries and add. Pour into freezing tray of refrigerator with control set at point used for freezing ice cream. Freeze. Garnish with mint and whole cherries. Serves four.

Old-Fashioned Cherry Shortcakes

2 cups flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
⅓ cup shortening
¾ cup milk
1 pound fresh cherries, pitted

Sift and measure flour. Sift again with baking powder and salt. Cut in shortening. Add milk, stirring quickly with fork until a short but sticky dough is formed. Roll or pat to ¼-inch thickness on lightly floured board. Cut with 3-inch biscuit cutter. Place half of shortcake circles in shallow baking pan and brush with melted butter or other shortening. Top with remaining dough halves. Bake in hot oven (450° F.) 15 minutes. Separate halves; spread soft sides with butter or margarine, if desired. Fill and top shortcakes with crushed or whole sweet fresh cherries. Serve plain or with cream. Serves 4.

Cherry Conserve

3 cups sweet cherries
2 cups seedless raisins
3 cups water
1 cup sugar

Pit cherries and chop raisins. Add sugar and water and boil until thick. Pour into hot sterilized jars and seal.

Cherry Preserves

5 pounds sweet cherries
3 to 4 pounds sugar (6 to 8 cups)

Wash, stem and pit cherries. Add sugar. Boil until of desired consistency. Pour into hot sterilized glasses and seal with paraffin. Fills about 15 8-ounce glasses.

Fresh Cherry Floating Island

2 tablespoons cornstarch
4 tablespoons sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
2 cups milk
3 egg yolks
½ teaspoon vanilla
⅛ teaspoon almond flavoring
¼ teaspoon nutmeg
2 cups pitted sweet cherries

Combine cornstarch, sugar and salt. Add milk gradually. Cook over hot water, stirring constantly, until slightly thickened. Beat egg yolks and slowly add hot milk mixture. Cook over hot water, stirring constantly, until mixture coats spoon. Cool. Add flavorings and nutmeg. Pour into shallow round serving dish. Fold in 1 cup cherries and chill. Top with meringue ring and fill meringue with remaining cherries. Serves 4.

Meringue Ring

3 egg whites
6 tablespoons sugar
⅛ teaspoon salt

Beat egg whites until stiff but not dry. Add sugar and salt gradually, beating constantly. Pile meringue in ring on greased 9-inch pie plate. Set in shallow pan of warm water. Bake in moderate oven (325° F.) 20 minutes, or until delicately browned. Cool. Carefully slip meringue ring off pie plate onto cherry custard. Fill center of ring with remaining cherries. In place of meringue ring, whipped cream may be used.

Fresh Apricot Mousse

½ cup apricots, stewed and sieved
½ cup mashed bananas
½ cup powdered sugar
2 cups cream, whipped
1 teaspoon vanilla

Combine fruit pulp and sugar. Mix well. Fold into whipped cream and add vanilla. Mold. Pack into ice and salt and freeze 3 hours or turn into freezing tray of refrigerator and freeze until firm, 2 to 4 hours. Makes 1 quart.

Hands Across the Border

A series of four articles will be carried on this page on consecutive Fridays, beginning July 7, under the title, "Hands Across the Border." The first will tell of the influence of Mexican design in new California fashions, the second will describe the work of several designers in Mexico who supply the United States market, the third will be an interview with a prominent business woman of Mexico City, and the final one will deal with the specific development of native Mexican crafts on a basis designed for the market in this country.

Chiefs of Staff Warn U. S. War Isn't as Good as Won

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 30—Disturbed by "a state of mind in this country against which we believe the public should be warned," the United States Chiefs of Staff—Gen. George C. Marshall, Admiral Ernest King, and Gen. H. H. Arnold—back in this country from a visit to the Normandy front—have reported to President Roosevelt:

1. A common belief that the war is as good as won is completely wrong. There is plenty of tough fighting ahead.

2. Eventual victory is assured, but any letup by anyone in the war effort will delay that victory and make it more costly both in manpower and in matériel.

3. War workers who consider throwing up their war jobs to get in on the ground floor with a civilian-goods producer must remember that the men at the front also would like an easier and better-paid job, but they aren't quitting the fight.

Home-Front Deserters

4. Desertion on the home front—the quitting of war jobs—should be as reprehensible and unthinkable as desertion on the fighting fronts.

5. The growing intensity and scope of the fighting on the various world fronts means that war material is being consumed at an increasing rate. This matériel must be replaced if the war is not to be prolonged unnecessarily.

This warning to the nation from the Chiefs of Staff that there be no letdown in war effort and war production coincided with a war-production report disclosing that some of the most urgent war-production programs had not met their schedules last month because of labor and material shortages.

Follows Stimson Plea

It came on the heels of Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson's plea yesterday "that this is no time for overconfidence or for a letdown in our efforts." It emphasized the need for stricter manpower controls which the new job-referral system that goes into operation tomorrow is expected to provide.

While the Marshall-King-Arnold statement strove to be impartial and general in its analysis of the home-front situation, the very fact that the Chiefs of Staff found it necessary to issue any warning at this time to the people at home to avoid overconfidence, to stick to their jobs till victory is complete, is the best evidence that such a state of thought is prevalent in this country. By their report, the nation's military triumvirate hoped to jolt the American public out of that dangerous overconfident, self-satisfied, self-interested state of thought which their most recent trip to the fighting front made so vividly clear to them.

Text of Report

Following is the text of the report made public at the White House:

"The President has received the following report from General Marshall, Admiral King, and General Arnold, three United States Joint Chiefs of Staff:

"On our return FGM the front in Normandy, we perceive a state of mind in this country against which we believe the public should be warned.

"The progress of our armed forces on all fronts, against fanatical and determined enemies, should be a source of the highest gratification to the American people. Our forces of land, sea, and air, many of them recently in action for the first time, have shown not only the courage that was expected of them but a toughness and a technical skill that has made them more than a match for the veterans whom they opposed. Backed by the enormous material production that has been made possible by American industry and labor, we can look forward to an eventual complete victory over all our enemies.

"This depends, however, on a continuance of the full support now given to the fighting forces by the home front. The battles now in progress entail heavy losses in material which American industry must replace, and any slackening in the needed production will only delay ultimate victory.

"No effort required in the home front battle should be diverted by any element in the production machine—whether it be ownership, management, rank-and-file workers, or those in the service of the Government itself.

"The recent favorable course of the fighting seems to have pursuaded some people that the war is as good as won, and that accordingly they can throw up their war jobs and go back to civilian life. No doubt most of the men at the front would also like easier and better-paid peacetime jobs, but they are sticking to the jobs they have now.

"There is still a tough fight ahead of us. Anyone can see that desertions on the fighting fronts would protract the war and reduce our prospects of victory. Desertions on the home front would tend to the same result. The war is not yet won; it will be won the sooner if everybody in war work sticks to his job till complete victory has been attained."

Roosevelt Signs New OPA Act, Sees Enforcement Difficulties

Continued from Page 1

have made it possible for us to hold the line . . .

"In enacting the Stabilization Extension Act, the Congress has performed a signal service. It has heard and considered all the complaints. . . . It has tried to deal with these fairly. It has shown statesmanship and courage in resisting group pressure and in protecting the public interest."

Some of the Changes

The legislation makes these changes in price control:

Directs the OPA to adjust rent ceilings in individual cases where they are shown to be out of line with prevailing rent levels and to abolish controls in communities where it is established that this step would not result in "abnormal" rent increases.

Increases loan rate on cotton from 90 to 92.5 per cent of parity.

Directs the President to take "all lawful action," through any federal agency, to maintain other basic essential nonbasic agricultural products at the parity-price level.

Sets up a board of review, to be composed of OPA personnel, to hear evidence in protests against OPA regulations, and to advise the Price Administrator as to action on protests. The amendment also permits protests to be filed at any time, but final authority as to their validity is left with the present emergency court of appears.

Allows courts to stay judgments in enforcement proceedings to permit defendants to challenge the validity of the regulations involved.

Court Action

Requires suits for damage against OPA violators to be started in the court district or county in which the defendant resides or has his place of business.

Reduces penalties for "nonwillful" price-law violations from the present standard of three times the amount of overcharge, or $50, which ever is larger, to the actual amount of the overcharge, or $25, whichever is larger. In cases in which defendants fail to prove the violations are nonwilliful, courts may fix damages anywhere between one and three times the amount of the overcharge, or between $25 and $50, whichever is larger.

Bans the broadening of the present $1,500,000,000 a year food-subsidy program, and terminates subsidies after June 30, 1945, unless Congress appropriates directly for their continuance.

Forbids the establishment of any ceiling price on fishery products at less than the average of such prices for 1942. It also directs adjustment of fresh-fruit and vegetable prices to take into account unusual crop losses.

German Officials To Quit Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 30 (AP)—The Argentine Foreign Ministry announced June 28 that German diplomatic representatives in Argentina would depart for home in two groups July 6 and 12. They will be exchanged for Argentine diplomats in Germany under an arrangement made by Switzerland, which has been representing Nazi interests here since Argentina broke relations with Germany last Jan. 26.

The Germans will depart aboard the Argentine vessel Rio de Jachal and the Spanish liner Cabo de Bueno Esperanza.

The Foreign Ministry said negotiations for the exchange began the day after relations were broken but that the arrangements had not been completed until June 28.

The ranking German diplomat in Buenos Aires is Erich Otto Meynen, Chargé d'Affaires who took charge of the Embassy following the recall of Ambassador Edmund von Thermann in 1941.

The Foreign Ministry made no announcement concerning the departure of the Japanese Ambassador, Baron Shu Tomii, and representatives of the Axis satellite nations with whom Argentina has broken relations.

Box Lunches Gain Entry Into Pullmans

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 30 (AP)—Hunger has triumphed over pride—the box lunch now goes into the Pullman as well as into the chair car.

Walter D. Rouzer, who manages the Fred Harvey restaurant in Kansas City's Union Station, reported today that uncertain dining car facilities have caused a boom in the ham sandwich and boiled egg department for all types of travelers.

Two years ago, he said, maybe there were 15 or 20 orders a day for box lunches; now there may be as many as 150. This is in addition to the thousands of sandwiches put up to be sold on trains each day.

Not many of the lap-eaters even bother to inquire about a menu, he declared. Going hungry a few hours while waiting for the dining car to clear has made them happy to get the standard fare: Three sandwiches of ham or cheese for each box lunch, plus a hard-boiled egg, fruit or pie.

And who are buying these box lunches? "Men and women with fine monogrammed luggage stow away the little white lunch boxes in their compartments," said Mr. Rouzer.

Beauty Can Wait

Beauty is precious. But before you spend a single dollar in its cause . . . remember that beauty can wait a little longer.

Buy *another* War Bond.

Until the War is won, beauty *must* wait!

LUCIEN LELONG, INC.

Brownell Possible Choice For Republican Chairman

CHICAGO, June 30 (AP)—Selection of a new chairman for the Republican National Committee, the man who will direct Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's presidential campaign, was deferred yesterday pending discussions between the New Yorker and a subcommittee of six, but Herbert Brownell, Jr., New York lawyer, still was the most talked of possibility.

Mr. Brownell would fit Governor Dewey's youth pattern outlined in his acceptance speech, but Committee members were uncertain whether he would be willing to take an extended leave from his law practice.

The presidential nominee told a news conference he wanted to consult with his running mate, Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, and National Committee members and the state chairmen still in Chicago before making a choice of campaign directors.

"I want to make it clear it will be a joint selection," he emphasized.

Friends of Harrison E. Spangler of Iowa, present chairman, said there was still a good chance that he would be retained. Others believe the Cedar Rapids attorney who was named chairman in December, 1942, might be named head of the Committee's western headquarters for the coming campaign.

The customary postconvention meeting of the National Committee yesterday was only a brief one. Governor Dewey had been expected to attend, but Col. R. B. Creager, of Texas, who presided, announced Governor Dewey's schedule was too heavy.

Hence a committee of six headed by Colonel Creager as ex-officio chairman was named to confer with the presidential candidate regarding the chairmanship. Other members are J. Russel Sprague, New York; Ezra R. Whitla, Idaho; Werner W. Schroder, Illinois; Mrs. Horace A. Sayre, Oklahoma, and Mrs. Katharine K. Brown, Ohio.

Hoover Says Republicans Strong and United Party

CHICAGO, June 30 (AP)—Former President Herbert Hoover, summing up the Republican Convention, observed yesterday that "we got a good, fighting candidate, and a good second man, and probably the most united situation we have ever had."

Mr. Hoover said he did not think there is "any great breadth of difference" between Wendell L. Willkie's foreign policy statement and the Party platform. "I don't know when the Republican Party has been more united."

Asked if he would participate in the campaign, he said, "I am going to support the ticket, of course, but I'm not a barnstormer."

The mellowed, friendly ex-President exchanged pleasantries with 20 reporters who crowded into his hotel suite.

"If I were you," he told the reporters pleasantly, "I would advocate a sitting campaign on both sides. It would be easier on you."

Mr. Hoover speculated on the possibility of ending the European war this year, but said that the nation would be stronger if the people would steel themselves for still another year and not yield to overconfidence.

"I don't believe," he said, "the Japanese war could possibly last a year after the European war is completed."

Mr. Hoover, Food Administrator after the last war, said that apparently ample food supplies in rural France did not mean that the cities were well off.

"The people of Paris obviously are at the point of starvation," he said.

Mr. Hoover said his real interests lie in the problems of peace. He strongly urged that no peace conference be held, at least not until a transition period of five to 10 years has passed and statesmen have an opportunity to observe the real forces at work.

Tumultuous Rally Staged For Bricker by Home Folks

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 30 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker came home from the Republican national convention last night to the most tumultuous welcome of his long political career.

An old-fashioned torchlight parade and political rally greeted the G. O. P. Vice-Presidential nominee here and later virtually every resident of near-by Mount Sterling turned out for a celebration at his birthplace there.

Thousands lined this city's flare-lit main thoroughfare and cheered as the handsome, white-haired candidate rode on the back of an open automobile through a storm of confetti.

During the rally in the State House Square, Mr. Bricker promised to work unstintingly "to preserve this beloved land of ours, the finest God ever created, and to help her take her place of leadership among the nations of the world, and to help build peace and good will."

Mr. Bricker said he felt a "very serious sense of responsibility" in the forthcoming campaign.

The Governor expressed gratitude to the home folk for their support in the past and said he was counting on their aid in the future.

"Never have I needed your help and your prayers as they are needed now," he asserted.

He told former neighbors at Mount Sterling "it is an unselfish job I'm trying to do—that of preserving the two-party system in America."

At the Governor's side during the demonstrations were his wife, Harriet, and their son, Jack. Mrs. Bricker practically was covered with flowers as bouquet after bouquet was heaped in her arms.

A woman told the Governor's wife: "I'm sorry John didn't make the Presidency."

"Yes," replied Mrs. Bricker, "but we're glad it worked out the way it did."

2,800,150 Served By Travelers Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 30—Darragh A. Park, Vice-President of the Manufacturers Trust Company, has been appointed general chairman for the annual campaign of the Travelers Aid Society of New York, which gets under way here this week and will continue through the summer.

Last year the organization served 2,800,150 persons, Donald S. Stralem, President of the Society, disclosed, adding that this was a 325 per cent increase over those served the preceding year.

"Sixty-one per cent of those we helped, exclusive of uniformed personnel who used our lounges in Grand Central Terminal and Pennsylvania Station, were related to members of the armed forces or were engaged in war work," he added.

The society, now in its thirty-eighth year, has $250,000 as its campaign goal.

Dewey Cherishes Boyhood 'Memories'

CHICAGO, June 30 (AP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and the man who is most likely to be his opponent in the coming campaign—President Roosevelt—have more than one thing in common. Besides being Governors of New York who flew to Chicago to accept nominations, both played in Canada as youngsters.

Governor Dewey told a Canadian newsman yesterday that one of his "fondest memories" is the time he spent playing during school vacations in the back yard of an aunt, Miss Eleanor Thomas, at London, Ontario. Her father was a London banker.

President Roosevelt spent many of his boyhood days sailing boats off Campobello, New Brunswick, the family summer home.

Lead Seems Safe

RYE, N. Y., June 30 (AP)—Senior golfers seeking to snatch the crown held by Ellis Knowles of Rye had a tough chore today. He had finished his 36-hole round with 145, and only three of the field of about 250 had a chance to catch him. With one round still to play, those with an outside chance were Charles P. Burgess of Baltusrol, N. J., 74; William C. Hunt, Houston, Texas, 75, and Fred L. Riggin, Black River, Mich., 75.

Tough 'Roadless' Vehicles Hold Economic Potentialities

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 30 — Talking here the other day about developments in tire making, especially in the synthetic field, a top research man for one of the big tire producers casually mentioned a postwar bright spot in the automotive picture which apparently few people have thought about seriously. It is the wide social, political, and economic potentialities which this war will leave us in the form of "roadless" vehicles.

Following the last war, automobiles and tires were immensely improved and production was begun on a mass basis. This was due, however, to the rapid construction, partly under Federal impetus, of good roads. Automobiles were no good without roads, then.

But now we have automobiles, or at least war vehicles, which can and will be quickly refashioned for peace use, which need no roads. It might be said that they run better without them. They will go practically anywhere on land, and some of them even in the water. They climb over rocks and rubble, through dense jungles and across trackless desert wastes. They do so, this tire man, Dr. Sidney N. Caldwell of the United States Rubber Company, said at a dealer demonstration here, partly because tires that will stand any kind of "gaff" have been built for them.

Bright Outlook

There are some interesting angles in connection with the uses of synthetic rubber, rayon, and nylon, in the making of these tires, but the fact is that when peace comes regardless of the availability of natural rubber, there will be available vehicles and tires which are capable of carrying civilization, and commerce, deep into, say, South America and China, which have few good roads, few roads at all.

Then what about farming? And the unexploited areas of our own country? Development of the brave little jeep and larger heavy-duty vehicles will provide farmers with fleets of mechanical servants, all skimming along on rubber tires, that might further revolutionize the growing of our food, Dr. Caldwell hints.

Meanwhile, what about all that nylon for the stockings which you ladies can't buy now? It's going into airplane tires. Dr. Caldwell pointed out that 85 pairs of nylon hosiery could be made with the nylon that goes into the manufacture of one set of bomber tires. Of course the important thing, the nylon-less ladies will admit, is that through use of this material it has been possible to provide tires which otherwise just wouldn't stand up under the tremendous strain of landing these huge planes.

Tire Prospects

Dr. Caldwell, like other rubber people, won't predict about the future of synthetic rubber. He says it may sound complicated, but it's a fact that tires with treads made of synthetic rubber wear better than those with natural rubber under severe driving, but that under such severe driving, which produces intense heat, carcasses—the main body of the tire inside the tread—do not stand up so well. In other words the synthetic tire may wear longer, if it doesn't blow out.

An almost revolutionary development in this field, however, the production of tires with "inlaid carcasses," is just now being brought to the attention of the public. It involves the use of natural rubber in the treatment of the cotton or rayon cords which form the basis of the inner carcass of the tire for that portion of the carcass just under the tread. This is the spot which gets the most punishment, especially from the heat. The rest of the carcass is made from cord treated with synthetic rubber. Thus the danger of blowouts of tires with synthetic carcasses is reduced, without the necessity of using natural rubber throughout.

Use of Rayon Cord

And here's an interesting thing about the use of rayon cords in place of cotton. Rayon, Dr. Caldwell points out, makes better tires than cotton, but the improvement is greater when it is used with synthetic rubber than with natural rubber. In other words synthetic cord—and that's what rayon cord is—gets along best with synthetic rubber.

Is there enough rubber, natural and synthetic, available to meet present needs? That depends on what present needs are, Dr. Caldwell says. He would not want to state, he said, if that means the total potential need of both the war machine and the entire automobile driving public.

Right now though he admitted, tire makers are giving the Government what it wants and what it says the public ought to have, based on the Government's estimate of total available supplies of everything involved.

Charley Root, Hollywood manager, rates Johnny Dickshot, 1944 White Sox rookie, as the best hitter of the Pacific Coast in 1943.

Texas Bar Hits High Court On Lack of Logic

FORT WORTH, Texas, June 30 (AP)—The State Bar of Texas denounced yesterday the United State Supreme Court in a resolution adopted by its convention.

The resolution, presented by J. M. Hassell of Dallas, asserted that "the Supreme Court of the United States is losing, if it has not already lost, the high esteem in which it has been held by the people."

The Supreme Court, the resolution stated, had heretofore held public esteem because the people believed "it had always remained free of political, personal and unworthy motives and had interpreted and declared the law as it is written, according to tradition and precedent, and agreably to the provisions of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights."

"Lately," it asserted, "it has repeatedly overruled decisions, precedents and landmarks of the law of long standing without assigning any valid reason therefore, dismissing the question with a wave of the hand, and contenting itself with the assertion that these precedents have been eroded by the processes of the years; or basing its decision on casuistry and sophistry rather than logic."

Sports News

Leading Pros Drive Off In Chicago Golf

CHICAGO, June 30 (AP)—Golf competition returned to normal at the Edgewater course today as 57 pros and amateurs—all limbered up mentally and physically after trying to figure out who did what and why in the last two days of confused team play—began the first round of a good, old-fashioned 72-hole tournament for the Chicago Victory National championship.

Threatening golf's "Big Four"—Jug McSpaden, Byron Nelson, Sammy Byrd, and Craig Wood—were such fellows as Johnny Revolta, Ky Laffoon, Pvt. Chick Harbert, and Lieut. Ben Hogan. On the basis of what they did during the team matches, they rank as favorites.

Top Amateurs

The top amateurs in the field were Chuck Kocsis and Ed Furgol of Detroit, Wilford Wehrle of Racine, Wis., Steve Kovach, the Pittsburgh, Pa., steel worker, and Bob Cochrane, St. Louis newspaper man.

The McSpaden - Nelson-Byrd-Wood combine so far has accumulated $53,973 in winnings and has a chance to increase this immeasurably throughout the summer by shooting for a total of about $100,000 in at least six more tournaments. The stake in the Victory meet is $3000.

Bantam Ben Hogan may be the man to cut the corner that the "Big Four" has on titles. Despite a recess from tournament golf for almost two years while he was winning a lieutenancy in the Army Air Forces, little Ben banged 67—70 during the last two days to serve notice of contention.

One Round a Week

"During my four months in Officers' Candidate School, I didn't play a game," said Little Ben, who is on a 15-days furlough from his Fort Worth, Texas, base, "and since I got out, I've only been playing about one round a week. It's been a struggle to break 80."

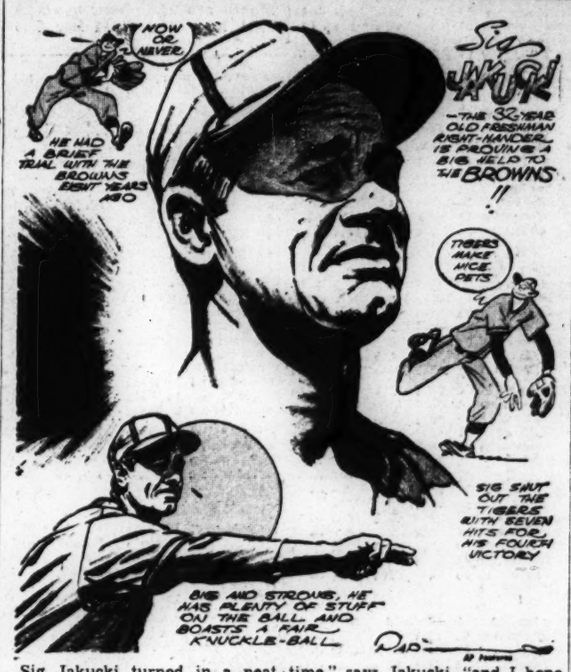
Hogan is willing to prove that an intense tournament competitor such as he was during his money-winning streak in 1940-1942, can regain the top-flight, although his game necessarily has been neglected.

Among other leading scorers during the two days of team matches were McSpaden with 64-70—134; Revolta, 67-67—134; Nelson, 68-67—135; Jim Foulis, Chicago, 70-67—137; Laffoon, 68-69—137; Jimmy Hines, 68-72—140; and Ed Dudley, 70-70—140. In all, Edgewater's part of 35-36—71 was equaled or bettered 31 times.

Pro-Amateur Title

Laffoon and Kovach won the pro-amateur title with a combined 36-hole score of 282, while Wood and Kocsis finished second with 284 and Byrd-Cochrane third with 285.

The pro-woman crown went to Revolta and Lieut. Patty Berg of the Marines, who yesterday shot a 74-best woman's score of the meet. The Revolta-Berg tally was 287. They were followed by McSpaden-Dorothy Germain with 293 and Hogan-Babe Didriksen Zaharias with 295.


NOW OR NEVER
HE HAD A BRIEF TRIAL WITH THE BROWNS EIGHT YEARS AGO
SIG JAKI
—THE 32-YEAR OLD FRESHMAN RIGHT-HANDER IS PROVING A BIG HELP TO THE BROWNS !!
TIGERS HAVE NICE PETS
SIG SHUT OUT THE TIGERS WITH SEVEN HITS FOR HIS FOURTH VICTORY
BIG AND STRONG, HE HAS PLENTY OF STUFF ON THE BALL AND BOASTS A RAW KNUCKLE-BALL
DAD

Sig Jakucki turned in a neat seven-hit shut-out over the Detroit Tigers for his fourth victory of the season and marked up another credit against the debt which he figures he owes the St. Louis Browns. The big blond hurler from Galveston, Texas, had to wait eight years for the opportunity to pay off the old debt.

Back in 1936, the Browns purchased Jakucki from Galveston for $12,500, $2,500 down and remaining $10,000 if he made the grade. The Browns canceled the deal after Jakucki developed a sore arm that stubbornly refused to come around for more than a month.

"I've always figured I owed the Browns something since that time," says Jakucki, "and I hope to repay them by winning a dozen or more games this season." His record is now five victories and three losses. He barely missed racking up another win yesterday when he barely lost to the Yankees 1-0.

Jakucki is a husky right-hander with plenty of stuff on the ball, including a fair knuckler. Last year, playing semi-pro he won 18 and lost three. He has won from 12 to 15 games every season since he made his pro debut in 1934. Jakucki is a capable fielder and, in a pinch, Manager Luke Sewell could use him in the outfield without weakening the team. Always a willing worker, he is ready to do anything Sewell asks just to square that "debt."

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Duffy Talks About Hitting

What big leaguers are talking about:

Hughie Duffy, Red Sox scout: "The hardest thing to teach a young hitter—and by young hitter I mean a teen-aged or high school youngster—is to choke the bat. They all want to hold it down on the end and swing for the fence. The home run is foremost in their minds. But how a young undeveloped boy expects to hit balls over the heads of the outfielders and against fences is a mystery to me.

"This is what I try to teach them. I tell them that in the beginning they should choke the bat and simply try to punch hits over the heads of the infielders. After they get that down good, I tell them to swing a little harder and then still a little harder than that. After a while they'll have the timing, the co-ordination, the power which makes it only commonsense for them to go down to the end of the bat and swing for the long ball. But first they have to learn to just meet the ball, or address it, as some baseball men like to say."

* * *

Tony Cuccinello, White Sox infielder: "I've been around a long time, but I've never seen or heard of a pennant race to equal this one in the American League. Why, there are apt to be eight clubs in it right down to the final week. And that would really be something, wouldn't it?

"It sure is a great break for the league, though. A lot of stars have gone and some of the boys are kicking the ball around. But the race has been so hot, nobody seems to care much about the quality of play."

* * *

Frank Shellenback, Red Sox coach: "I remember one year in the Pacific Coast League some time back that three clubs had a chance to win the pennant right down to the last day of the season. And each one of them played a double-header that final day.

"But I guess there's never been a race like this one in the American League. Although you don't always have a standout contender, you usually have one or two clubs which have been pushed around so much in the early weeks of the season that they are 20 or 25 games off the pace by July 1st. But there are no door mats this time."

* * *

Cal Hubbard, American League umpire: "I don't care how many decisions a young umpire boots, I can excuse him. He may be calling them wrong because he's excited, or inexperienced, and he'll get over that. But I haven't any patience with an umpire who doesn't hustle.

"I've seen umpires in this league stand around calling plays as if they were watching a scrub game, instead of hustling and getting in the best possible position to see the ball, the bag and the tag. If I ever get to loafing in this game, I hope somebody kicks me all the way to Mexico."

* * *

Comments from Roger Bresnahan, one-time great catcher, in an Associated Press interview out of New York: "Christy Mathewson was the greatest pitcher of all time. Walter Johnson, Cy Young, Lefty Grove, Carl Hubbell—they were good, very good, but none could touch Mathewson. There was only one Matty.

"Matty never had an equal, particularly in the pinch. He was an absolute master. Matty was not a fire-ball pitcher, but he had a world of speed when he preferred to cut loose. Why, do you know he holds the season strikeout record in the National League? He fanned 267 in 1903. He struck out 16 in a nine-inning game in 1904, and his lifetime total is 2,505. His famous fade-away no batter could hit."

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—Overseas sports roundup:

* * *

Fleet Post Office

Francis E. Buckley, who was last heard of when he quarterbacked the All-Navy team in Bermuda's Lily Bowl football classic last January, sends word from the Central Pacific that the Sea Bees out there would like some football uniforms. . . . "The Sea Bee Athletic Association is in its infancy, but in competition with other service teams has made an excellent record," Buckley writes. "Last week the boxing team defeated the Army Air Force; the track team placed third in an 11-team A. A. U. meet, May 29th. Plans are under way to place a football team in competition this fall. The only drawback is the lack of uniforms. I'd appreciate any ideas you might give us in respect to schools that have abandoned football." . . . Well, Princeton dropped out and from what we saw last fall the Tigers had very little besides uniforms.

* * *

North Africa

Two letters recently received at the St. Louis Browns' office from doughboys of an infantry outfit in North Africa—perhaps indicating some association between the temperature there and that of Sportsman's Park: . . . "Dear Gang: Go get 'em. This is the Brownies' year and how! We're so sure that you'll keep on hustling in there that we are going to hustle it up over here to get back in time to see you play and win the series. To perpetuate this, we have organized the following named club; Brown's Boosters Club, Doughfoot Division, North African Theater." . . . This bore 110 signatures, and 112 members of another company in the same division wrote: "Go get that pennant! This is to inform you that the undersigned GI's have formed another Brown's Overseas Boosters club, called the Tired Foot Division. Our slogan in this club is: Berlin for us; World's Series for the Browns."

Iceland

Notes from Iceland via Lieut. Dave Zinkoff: The Greenland basketball team won its first game in Iceland from the Camp Knox Navy-Marine team, 47-41. Sergeant Larry Retzlaff of Percy, Neb., scored 21 points . . . Private Harding Montooth, 165-pounder from Knoxville, Tenn., is the current boxing hotshot on the island, and Leading Aircraftsmen Terry Loftus, Roger Pelletier, Maurice LaFlame, and George Guimond of the Royal Canadian Air Force are wowing the GI fans with their rassling antics.

* * *

Back in England

Excerpts from a letter to Bob (Ohio State Journal) Hooey from Lieut. (j.g.) Phil Bucklew, the Columbus pro football man, who was one of the first in the invasion: "We lost three of our original gang at Anzio. Ensigns Jerry Donnell, one of our '40 Bulls, was one. The others, Rip Howe of Culver Stockton, and Auz Pirre, coach at Catholic University, still are 'missing.' Three of our beginners remain operational, big John Tripson of Detroit Lions, Andreson of Utah, and myself . . . It's a proud lot, Bob, and whether athletics continue in my life or not, this has been the happiest and hardest team play with real men. We feel that perhaps it's just something we trained for through school and pro ball—and lived up to."

Samson in Final

EVANSTON, Ill., June 30 (AP)—Charles Samson, Notre Dame tennis captain, came from behind in three successive sets yesterday to defeat Harry Likas of Gonzaga University, 6—4, 6—4, 7—5, in a semifinal match of the N. C. A. A. tennis tournament at Northwestern University.

The victory put the Irish star into Saturday's final against the winner of the other semifinal singles match today between defending champion Francisco (Pancho) Segura of the University of Miami (Fla.) and Frank Willett of Georgia Tech.

Grinning Red Sox Close In As Browns Set Approaches

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

If, on your way to work this morning, you saw a lonely, downtrodden figure walking the streets in the manner of a man without a country, it probably was Jimmy Dykes. This pushing around his Chicago White Sox have been taking from the Red Sox is getting him lower than home plate.

"What in the world does a ball club have to do to beat those Red Sox!" bellowed the manager of the White Sox in the visiting clubhouse at Fenway Park late yesterday afternoon. "We hit that Hughson, their best pitcher, with everything except the scoreboard, and still he's the winning pitcher! Well, you guys had better show me a win tomorrow, or there'll be some changes made!"

A Funny Game

It is odd, at that, how one ball club can get rolling and seem to do no wrong against another club. That 5-4 victory yesterday was Boston's ninth straight over the White Sox this season, without defeat. Dykes came to the Hub second in the American League, closing in on the Browns. The Red Sox were losing. But the White Sox this morning were down to fourth, gravely in danger of falling out of the first division. This is a funny game—typical of this wartime American League.

As Dykes said, the White Sox hit Tex Hughson hard yesterday. They made two hits in each of the first three innings and out of it salvaged only one run. In the fifth they made four more hits, yet tallied just three runs. Having pounded Joe Cronin's ace in such a manner, it seemed a cinch that the visitors would finally break the string. But Red Barrett shuffled out of the bull pen and blanked them with two hits in the last four innings. Thus, Hughson today has his 11th victory.

Barrett Stars

Incidentally, that was the first time since May 25th and only the third time this season that Hughson failed to finish what he started. He had put together six straight complete efforts during June. But, as they say in the dugout, he simply didn't have it yesterday.

This Barrett fellow is making himself a very useful tool at Fenway Park. It is now apparent that Hughson may not be called by the Navy for some time. But even if he is, Cronin's chances of winning the pennant have improved considerably since Barrett arrived in the bull pen. In Red and Mike Riba, Joe has a relief corps second to none in the American League. No club ever won a flag without a good relief man or two.

Briefs . . . Tomorrow the Red Sox begin what comes under the heading of a crucial three-game series with the St. Louis Browns, who early today held a mere 2½ contest lead over the Yankees and Sox . . . Those first two Yankee wins over the Browns were a big help . . . Tomorrow's game, as usual, starts at 2 o'clock . . . There will be two on Sunday . . . The Tigers are here on July 4th . . . Joe Cronin hit his fourth home run to help Hughson take an early lead . . . The everyday activities of Lou Finney, it seems, have been delayed . . . The touring Braves play at Cincinnati tonight and open at Pittsburgh tomorrow.

* * *

Pete Fox contiuues to pound the ball at Fenway . . . He got two yesterday, stretching his latest hitting streak to nine games . . . He took a fine .339 average into today's twilight engagement against the White Sox . . . It may be of interest to note that Pete has batted .481 against both the Senators and Indians, .389 with Chicago, .353 with Philadelphia, .261 against the Yankees, .200 in meetings with the Browns and only .179 against the Tigers . . . The Yanks have captured seven out of nine from the Browns . . . The Phils have won four straight from the Cardinals in the N. L.

Two Texas Boys In Final Round Of Net Tourney

PHILADELPHIA, June 30 (AP)—Two 16-year-old Texans—Ed Ray of Sinton and Bernard Bartzen of San Angelo—reached the final round of the national interscholastic tennis championship at the Merion Cricket Club yesterday.

Ray and the southpaw Bartzen, old rivals, needed only 45 minutes apiece to run through rivals from the East and Far West, respectively, and set up the first All-Texas final in the history of the 53-year-old event.

Ray displayed fine all-court tennis in defeating MacDonald Mathey of Princeton, N. J., and Deerfield, Mass., Academy, 6-1, 6-2.

Bartzen, who previously had eliminated the defending champion, Charles Oliver of Perth Amboy, N. J., had things all his own way in disposing of Glenn Bassett, Santa Monica, Calif., 6-1, 6-1.

After the singles final today, Mathey and his brother, Dean, will defend their doubles crown against Joseph Scheerer and Alan Watson of the Hill School, Pottstown, Pa.

Frank Kovacs Is His Modest Self

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—Private Frank Kovacs, national indoor tennis champion in 1941, arrived by plane from San Francisco today to participate in Victory Red Cross tennis matches starting Sunday at Forest Hills.

"I feel in such perfect shape I could play 10 men," he declared. "I don't expect to lose a single match, and if I do, I'll be surprised. I'm being my unusually modest self."

Minor League Scores

By the Associated Press

Results June 29

International League

Buffalo 4, Jersey City 1.
Rochester 6, Newark 5.
Toronto 6, Baltimore 1.
Montreal 4-4, Syracuse 1-3.

American Association

Toledo 7, Milwaukee 6.
Columbus 9, Kansas City 4.
Minneapolis 5, Indianapolis 3.
St. Paul at Louisville, postponed.

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 8, Seattle 7.
San Diego 5, San Francisco 4.
Sacramento 4, Hollywood 1.
Portland 6, Oakland 5.

Southern Association

Birmingham 6, Little Rock 3.
Chattanooga 8, Knoxville 6.
Atlanta 6, Nashville 3.
Memphis 5, New Orleans 1.

Eastern League

Hartford 5-4, Binghamton 1-3.
Elmira 2, Scranton 0.
Albany 6, Utica 4.
Wilkes-Barre at Williamsport, postponed.

American League

Games behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
—	St. Louis	41	29	.586
2½	New York	38	29	.567
2½	Boston	38	31	.551
4	Chicago	38	33	.535
6	Washington	37	34	.521
6½	Detroit	37	35	.514
7	Philadelphia	36	35	.507
7½	Cleveland	36	36	.500

Results June 29

Boston 5, Chicago 4.
New York 1, St. Louis 0.
Detroit 4, Washington 0.
Cleveland 6, Philadelphia 0.

National League

Games behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
—	St. Louis	41	19	.683
7½	Pittsburgh	32	25	.561
9½	Cincinnati	33	30	.524
10	New York	32	30	.516
10½	Brooklyn	33	32	.508
14	Philadelphia	28	35	.417
14½	Boston	27	38	.415
18	Chicago	21	35	.375

Results June 29

New York 1, Pittsburgh 1. (5 inns., rain.)
Philadelphia 1, St. Louis 0. (10 inns.)
Only games scheduled.

BASEBALL

Tomorrow FENWAY PARK 2 P. M.

RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS

Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . . Hub. 2100
Fenway Park . . . . . Ken. 6613

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North Leominster, Mass.

Back the Attack with MORE War Bonds

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.) 1,800,000
Previous day's sales 1,889,640
1944 volume to date 129,592,295
1943 volume to date 170,542,008

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Thursday	55.3	Prev. day	55.4
Month ago	53.3	Year ago	52.4
1944 high	55.6	1944 low	49.5

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab pf4 †	10	111½	111½	111½	+1
Adams Exp .15e	5	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
Adams-Millis ½e	1	31	31	31	
Addressog-Mult 1	3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	19	40¾	40½	40½	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	7	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Alleghany Corp	67	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
Alleghany pf	28	31⅞	30⅞	31⅛	+ ⅛
Alleg pr pf	3	55½	54⅞	55½	+1⅛
Alleg LudSti .70e	35	28½	28	28½	+ ⅛
Allen Indust ¾g	2	14	14	14	
Al Chem & Dye 6	3	146	146	146	+ 1½
Allied Kid 1a	1	14½	14½	14½	— ½
Allied Mills 2e	21	31¼	30½	31	+ ⅛
Allied Strs 1	17	21	20½	20¾	— ⅛
Allis Ch Mfg ½e	18	59⅞	59¼	59⅜	+ ⅛
Alpha P Cem ½e	3	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
Amal Lea	5	35⅜	31½	34½	
Amal Lea of Sl wk	1	41	41	41	
Amerada Pet 1½e	6	106	104½	105	+1½
Am AgChDel 1.20	2	28	28	28	
Am Airlines 1½g	2	69	68¾	68¾	— ¼
Am Bk Note .60e	11	21⅞	21¾	21¾	
Am Bank N pf3 †	10	67	67	67	+ ¾
Am Bosch ½e	6	18⅞	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
Am Brake Sh ¾e	6	44¼	44½	44½	+ ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	68	11¼	11	11¼	
Am Can 3	2	90	89¾	89¾	— ¼
Am Can pf 7 †	20	178½	178¼	178½	+ ¼
Am Car&Fdy 4g	18	37¾	36¾	37⅛	+ ⅛
Am Car&F pf3½e	2	78¼	77½	78	
Am Chain & C 2	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	
Am Chicle 4a †	130	120	119½	120	+ ⅝
Am Colortype .30e	24	13⅞	12⅞	13⅞	+1
Am Crystal Sugar	2	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
Am Distil	7	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
Am Encaus Tiling	9	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
Am European ½g	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
Am Export L 2	1	25½	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
Am & For Pow	23	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
Am&FP 5½ pf 3k	1	86¾	86¾	86¾	—1¼
Am&FPS7pf3½k	1	95½	95½	95½	—1¼
Am&FP 2pf	19	21½	21¼	22¼	+ ⅛
Am Haw SS 11½e	4	55¾	55¼	55¾	+1
Am Hide & Leath	16	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Am Hide&L pf 3	1	41½	41½	41½	+ ½
Am Ice	36	7½	7	7⅛	— ⅛
Am Internat .20e	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Am Invest III .60	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Am Locomotive 6e	29	18¼	17⅞	18	— ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	2	89¼	89¼	89¼	+ ¼
Am M&Fdy .80	4	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Am M&Met ½e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
Am Metal ½e	12	24¾	24¼	24¼	
Am Metal pf 6 †	1	122¾	122¾	122¾	+ ¾
AmNewCo 1.80 †	30	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
Am Pow & Lt	94	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	11	49¾	49	49¼	+1
Am P&L $5 pf	17	46	45	45⅞	+ ¾
Am Rad&StS .20e	77	11⅞	11¾	11¾	
Am R Mill .40e	64	16¾	16¼	16¼	
Am RollMof43½	1410	74	73¾	74	+ ⅛
Am Seat ½g	5	17⅜	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Am Sh Bldg 2e	130	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
Am Smelt & R 2	15	42⅜	41⅞	42¼	+ ⅛
Am Smelt&Ref 7	70	157¾	157¾	157¾	+ ¾
Am Stl Fdrs 2	20	25¾	25	25¼	+ ⅜
Am Snuff 1.80e	1	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅛
Am Stores ¾e	11	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Am Stove .60e	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
Am Sum Tob 1e	2	30¼	30½	30½	— ⅜
Am Tel & Tel 9	28	163¾	162⅝	163⅛	+1¼
Am Tobacco 3a	5	71	70¼	71	+1
Am Tob B 3a	6	71⅞	71¾	71¾	
Am Tob pf 6	†160	152	152	152	
Am Type Fdrs ½e	12	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
Am Viscose 1e	4	48⅝	48½	48½	— ¼
Am Viscose pf 5	1	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	+ ⅜
Am Wat Wks	430	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	12	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf 4k	4	84¼	83⅝	83⅝	—1⅛
A Zinc L & S	40	5¾	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop 1e	64	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	
Anac W&C 1½e	†190	30¾	30½	30½	+ ½
Anchor H-G .30e	1	24	24	24	
Arch-Dan-M 1e	1	55	55	55	+ ⅛
Armour & Co	304	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
Arm&Co prpf 4½k	2	91	91	91	
Armour & Co pf †	60	106	105½	106	+ ⅜
Armstrong Cork 1e	7	45¼	44½	44¾	— ⅛
Arnold Const .20e	1	12½	12½	15½	— ⅛
Asso Dry Gds 1½e	8	16¼	16	16	+ ⅛
Assd DGd 2 pf7	†130	97⅞	97	97¼	— ¼
Atch T & S F 5e	12	69½	68½	69	+ ¼
Atch T & S pf 5	6	96½	96	96	+ ½
Atl Coast L 1½e	15	41	40	41	+1
Atl G&W Indies 3g	8	30⅜	29⅞	28¾	— ⅛
Atl Refining 2½e	8	30¾	29⅞	30¾	+ ⅛
Atl Ref pf 4	†133	112½	112½	112½	+ ¼
Atlas Corp 1½e	11	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
Atlas Powd 1½e	†190	61	61	61	+ ¼
Aust Nichols	60	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+1⅛
Aust N pr A 5½k	†60	80	77	79¾	—1¾
Aviation Corp .10e	72	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
Baird Loco rt ¾e	36	20⅜	20	20⅛	
Balt & Ohio	118	8⅞	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	205	17¼	16¾	17	+ ⅜
Bang&A pf6¼k	† 10	63¾	63¾	63¾	
Barnsdall Oil .60	19	17	16⅞	17	
Bath Ir Wks 3e	2	16⅜	16½	16⅜	+ ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½	1	30	30	30	— ⅛
Beatrice Cr 1.70e	1	35⅝	35¼	35¼	— ¼
Beat Cr pf 4¼	† 10	105¾	105¾	105¾	— ¾
Beech Aire 1g	10	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛	
Beech Nut Pk 4a	1	111½	111½	111½	—1
Bendix-Hem .80	2	12½	12½	12½	
Bell Aire 1e	6	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 1½e	8	40⅜	40	40¼	+ ¼
Best & Co 1.60a	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	
Best Foods 3e	35	19⅜	19	19	
Beth Steel 3e	35	63⅞	63¼	63⅜	+ ¼
Beth Steel pf 7	1	122	122	122	+ ½
Bigelow-Sanf 1e	2	48	48	48	
Black&Decker 1.60	4	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
Blaw-Knox .30e	27	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
Bliss&Laugh ½e	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	
Boeing Airplane 1e	17	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ½
Bohm Al&Br 1½e	1	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	— ½
Bond Strs 2	5	42¾	41⅞	42⅜	
Borden Co .80e	26	33⅞	33⅜	33¾	
Borg-Warner 1.60	17	40½	39¾	40½	+ ⅛
Boston & Maine	27	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
Bower Roll Bear 1e	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ½
Brandf Airw .60	26	6⅜	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	67	12¾	11¾	12	
Briggs Mfg 2	8	37⅝	37⅜	37½	
Briggs & Strat 3	1	47½	47½	47½	+1
Bklyn Un Gas ½e	4	21¾	21¾	21¾	—1
Brown Shoe 2	1	44	44	44	
Brunswick-Bal ½e	6	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅜
Burrus-Erie .30e	9	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	296	10¾	10¼	10½	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	1120	181	178	179¾	+ ¼
Budd Mfg5 5pf5	†700	70¼	69½	70	+ ¼
Budd Wheel 1½e	67	10⅞	10½	10½	— ¼
Buffalo Forge .90e	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
Bullard Co 1e	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Bulova Watch 2	2	38	38	38	— ¼
Burling Mills .80e	3	31½	31½	31½	
Burr Ad Mach .40e	21	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Bush Term ¼e	9	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
Bush T pf 6 †	70	70	70	70	—1
Butler Bros .30e	2	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Butler Br pf 1½	1	29	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
Eutte C & Z 1½g	2	3⅝	3½	3½	
Byers AM Co ¾e	38	15⅞	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
Byers pf 7	50	81	81	81	
Byron Jackson ½e	2	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ¼
Calif Pack 1½	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
Callahan Z-Lead	10	1¼	1¼	1⅜	
Calumet&Hec .40e	21	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy ½e	19	20⅞	20⅝	20¾	+ ¼
Can Dry GAle ½e	8	29	28½	29	
Canad Pacific h½	118	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅜
Capital Adm A	1	9½	9¼	9¼	— ¼
Cap Adm pf 3 †	10	47½	47½	47½	
Carb C & O 5 †	40	109½	109¼	109½	+ ½
CarpenterSti 1¼e	5	30	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
Case Jl Co 3½e	7	73¼	71¾	73¼	+ ¼
Case (JI) pf 7 †	10	146½	146½	146½	— ½
Caterpil Tractor 2	9	53¼	52¼	52¼	— ¼
Celanese Co 1.35f	8	37¾	37	37	— ⅛
Celanese 1st4¼k	7	99	98¾	99	+ ⅜
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	20	119¾	119¾	119¾	
Celotex Corp 1a	13	14¼	14¼	14¾	
Celotex Cp pf 1	†210	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½	19	22½	21¼	21½	+ ⅜
Cent Foundry	66	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
Cent R R N J	4	10⅝	10½	10½	
Cent VioletaSug 1g	3	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ¼
Century Rib M	12	11¾	10	10	—1
Cerro de Pas 1½e	3	36	35¾	35¾	+ ¼
Certain-teed Prod	28	8¾	8	8¾	+ ⅜
Certain-teed6pf	†1460	84⅝	83	84½	+2½
Champ Pap&F ½e	3	28¼	28⅛	28¼	+ ¼
Champ P&F pf6 †	20	112½	112½	112½	— ½
Chas & Ohio 3	17	46¼	46	46⅛	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill 3g	12	7½	7¼	7¾	+ ¼
Chi & E Ill A 1e	30	16	15⅜	16	+ ½
Chi Grt West	45	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅜
Chi Grt W pf 1¼k	9	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅜
Chi Mail Or .30e	5	18	17¾	18	— ¼
Chi No West wi	85	27⅜	26¾	27¼	+ ⅝
Chi No West pf wi	24	58	57¾	57¾	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool 2	5	19	19	19	
Chi Pneu T cv pf 3	3	45	44½	44½	— ½
Chi Yellow Cab 1	5	16	15⅞	16	+ ½
Childs Co	8	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Chile Cop 1e †	40	29	29	29	Jun 29

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Chrysler Corp 1½e	8	94⅞	94½	94½	— ⅜
City I&F 1.20	15	24¾	23¼	24⅜	+1¼
City I&F pf6½ †	10	105¾	105¾	105¾	
City Invest †	90	63½	62½	63	+ ⅜
City Stores	10	9¾	9¼	9¾	
Clark Equip 1½e	1	43¾	43¼	43¼	
Clev E I pf 4½ †	20	113¼	113	113	
ClimaxMolybl.20a	5	56⅞	56¾	56¾	
Cluet Peab 1e	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	
Coca-Cola 3a	2	127	127	127	
Coca-Cola A 3 †	1	66	66	66	+ ¾
Colgate-Pim ½a	10	2¾	27¾	28¼	+ ¼
Collins & Aik ½e	10	34⅞	34½	34½	
Col Fuel & Iron 1	6	18⅝	18½	18½	
Colum Carbon 4	1	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	+ ⅜
Colum G&E .10e	248	4⅞	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	4	81	80¾	81	+ ½
Col G&E 5 pf5 †	30	75	74½	75	+1¾
Colum Pict ½g	5	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	Jun 29
Colum P pf 2¾a	1	46½	46½	46½	+ ½
Comi Credit 2	11	42	41⅞	42	— ⅛
Comi Inv Tr 2.40	12	47¼	47	47⅛	— ⅛
Comi Solvents .30e	13	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Com'with&South	274		¾	¾	
Com & So pf 2½k	4	82¾	82¼	82¼	— ½
Cons Edison 1.60	61	24¼	24	24¼	
Cons Edis pf 5	4	106¾	106¼	106¾	
Cons Film Ind	2	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	— ⅛
Cons Film pf ½k	23	24¾	24	24	— ⅜
ConsLaundries .35e	2	12¼	12	12	
Cons Nat Gas 1a	15	30½	30¼	30¼	
Cons Vultee 1½e	16	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¼	2	22¾	22⅝	22¾	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅜
ConsumP pf4½ †	40	106	105¾	105¾	— ¼
Container Corp ½e	4	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ⅛
Cont Bak ½e	21	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Cont Bak pf 8	1	109	109	109	— 1
Cont Can ½e	4	42½	42	42	+ ⅜
Cont Diam F .30e	18	12½	11¾	12½	— ⅜
Cont Ins 1.60a	1	45	45	45	
Cont Motors .30e	95	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del .60e	10	31⅞	31½	31½	— ⅛
Cooper Bess ½e	21	16½	16¼	16⅜	
Cooper Bess pf3 †	210	46	46	46	+ ⅛
Cont Steel 1½e	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
CopperweldStl 80	9	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
CornwStl pf2½ †	10	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40 †	80	50	49⅞	50	+ ⅛
Corn Prod 2.60	10	58½	58¼	58⅜	— ⅛
Corn Prod pf 7 †	10	182½	182½	182½	+1
Cornell-D E .40e	28	23¾	23	23⅜	+ ⅛
Coty Inc .15e	6	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
Coty Interna †	24	4¼	4	4	— ¼
Coty Int Sales	20	½	⅜	½	+ ⅛
Crane Co 1	11	27	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
Crane Co pf 5 †	120	108	108	108	
Cream of Wh 1½	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Crosley Corp ½e	3	21⅛	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Crown Cork 2½e	22	36⅞	36¼	36½	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller 1	11	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
Crown Zel pf 5 †	100	100¾	100½	100½	+ ¼
Crucible Steel 3g	9	34¾	34⅜	34½	— ⅛
Crucible Stl pf 5	2	80	80	80	+ ½
Cuba R R pf †	60	24¾	24¾	24¾	
Cuban-A Sug .40g	48	16¾	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
Cudahy Packing	20	27⅛	26¾	27⅛	+ ⅜
Cuneo Press 1½	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ¼
Curtis Publishing	78	9½	9⅛	9⅜	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf5g †	100	121	120	120	—2
Curtis-Wright ¾g	62	5⅝	5½	5½	
Curtis-Wr A 1e	18	16⅞	16⅛	16⅝	+ ½
Cutler-Ham .70e	5	26	25¾	25¾	+ ⅜
Davega Stores .30e	1	9	9	9	
Davison Chem 1e	2	14½	14¼	14⅜	
Decca Record 1.20	1	30	30	30	
Deere & Co 2g	20	45¼	44¾	44⅞	+ ⅜
Deere & Co pf1.40	2	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	28	34½	33¾	34¼	+ ⅛
Del Lack & West	65	37⅞	37⅛	37⅜	+ ⅛
Detroit Edi .90e	6	20¾	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1	†160	38¼	38	38	— ¼
Diam Match 1½	3	31	30¾	31	+ ⅛
Diam Match pf1½	3	41	40⅞	41	+ ⅛
Diam T Motor 1.40	8	16¼	16	16	+ ⅛
Dist Co-Sg h2.22	13	33⅜	33	33	— ⅛
Dist Corp-S pf 5	1	97	97	97	— ½
Dixie Cup ¾e	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅜
Doehler D Cas ¾e	4	44	43½	44	— ⅜
Dome Mines h1.60	7	24⅝	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	4	53	53	53	+ ½
Dow Chem pf 4	1	111¼	111¼	111¼	+ ¼
Dresser Mfg 1e	1	36¾	37¼	38	—1
Dunhill Int	21	11⅜	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
Duplan Corp .40e	1	16¾	16⅜	16¾	— ⅛
du Pont de N 2½e	1	159	159	159	— 2
Eagle PichLd .30e	25	13⅝	13¼	13½	+ ¼
Eastern Air L	2	39	38¾	38¾	+ ⅛
Eastern R M .20e	4	13	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	3	170¾	170	170	—1
Eaton Mfg 3	2	50	50	50	+ ⅛
Edis Brs Strs .80a	3	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
El&Mus Ind .08e	6	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1e	10	44¾	44¼	44⅝	
Electric Boat ¾e	8	12¼	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	205	5⅜	4¾	5¼	+ ⅜
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	1	88½	88½	88½	— ½
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	15	95¾	94½	95⅝	+1⅛
El Storage Bat 2	8	42¾	42¾	42¾	
Eng Pub Service	83	13¼	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf5	†770	99¾	98¼	98½	
EPS$5½pf5½	†200	100	99½	100	
Equit Off Bldg	20	½	⅜	½	+ ⅛
Erie R R ½e	12	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
Erie R R pf ½e	80	12¾	12⅛	12⅜	+ ¼
EurekaVCleaner ¾e	1	10		10	+ ⅛
Evans Prod 1e	6	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	3	26½	25¾	26¼	
Exchange Buff ¼e	18	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	
Fairbanks Morse 1a	6	41	40½	40½	— ¼
Fajardo Sugar 2	1	23	23	23	
Farne Tel & Rad	20	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Fed Lt & Trac 1	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Fed Mng & Smelt	6	23	22¾	22¾	
Fed Mogul .55e	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ½
Fed Mot Truck .40	25	9¼	9	9	
Federat D Strs 1½	3	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
FedDStrs pf4¼	†580	98¼	97⅞	98¼	+ ⅜
Ferro Enam ½e	4	23¼	23⅛	23½	+ ¼
Fid P Ins 1.60a	4	48½	48	48	— ½
Firestone 1¾e	2	50¼	49¾	49¾	— ¼
First Nat Strs 2½	7	39¼	39	39	— ¼
Flintkote .30e	3	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
Follansbee Stl	45	8¾	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
Follansbee Stl pf †	80	51	51	51	+ ¼
Food Fair Strs 1	2	14¼	13¾	14¼	— ⅛
Foster-Wheeler ¼e	4	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
FostWh6pf 1½	†130	22½	22	22	— ¼
Freeport Sulph 2	3	32⅝	32½	32½	— ¼
Fruehauf Tra .80e	2	40⅜	40⅛	40⅜	
Fruehl4½pf4½	†160	113½	113	113	— ¼
Gabriel Co	10	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	10	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
Gair Robt pf 1.20	10	15¾	15	15¾	+ ⅜
Gamewell 1½e †	2	41¼	40½	40½	+ 1½
Gar Wood Ind .40	49	7⅛	6⅞	7	
Gaylord Cont ½a	6	17¾	17¼	17¾	
Gen Am Inv 1g	6	13¾	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv pf 6	1	106	106	106	+ ½
GenAmTrans 1¼e	10	47½	46½	47½	+ ⅛
Gen Baking .30e	14	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
Gen Baking pf8 †	100	155	155	155	
Gen Bronze .30e	64	10½	9¾	10½	+ ⅜
Gen Cable	5	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	5	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
GenCable pf5¼	†210	97	96¼	97	+ ⅛
Gen Cigar 1	1	28	28	28	Jun 29
Gen Elec 1.40	53	34⅞	34⅝	37⅞	— ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	18	42⅞	42⅜	42⅞	+ ⅜
Gen Fds pf 4½ †	30	114½	114½	114½	+ ½
Gen G & El A	45	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
Gen Motors 1½e	29	64⅜	64⅛	64½	+ ¼
Gen Motors pf 5	1	129⅜	128½	128½	+ ¼
Gen Out Ad ¼e	2	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Gen Prec Eq 1	7	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
Gen Printink .20e	4	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	37	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
Gen Ry Signal ½e	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ½
Gen Real & Util	289	2⅝	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
Gen R&Util pf 6g	4	83	80½	83	+2
Gen Refract .60e	5	23¾	22¾	23	— ⅜
Gen Shoe ½e	4	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
Gen Stl C pf 3k	†530	78¼	78	78¼	+ ¼
Gen Time Inst ½e	3	29½	29	29½	+ ½
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	1	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	
Gillette Saf R .80	17	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf R pf5	2	85	84	85	+1¼
Gimbel Bros .65e	16	16⅞	16½	16⅞	
Gimbel Bros $6pf6	1	97	97	97	+2
Glidden Co .60e	4	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
Cobel Adolf	10	2	1⅞	1⅞	
Goebel Brew .20	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	70	107¾	107	107¾	— ¼
Goodrich BF 1e	11	52¼	52¼	52¼	— ⅛
Goodrich B F pf 5	1	102	102	102	+ ⅜
Goodyear T&R 1e	9	48⅝	48⅜	48⅝	+ ⅛
Goth Hosiery ⅛g	13	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ¼
Graham-Paige Mot	81	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Granby Con M 15e	5	5	5	5	
GraniteCSti 1.75e	86	15⅜	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅜
Grant W T 1.40	3	37	37	37	+1
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Gt NorPy pf 1e	9	35¾	35	35½	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug 1.40e	2	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
Green H L 2a	2	49½	49½	49½	
Greyhound Corp 1	106	23⅛	22⅝	23	+ ⅜
Greyhound pf .55	13	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
Gruen Airc En 1e	5	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	1	4	4	4	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	76	15½	14	14⅝

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4½	5¼
American Barge Line Co	11⅞	13
American Hardware Co	29¼	31⅛
American Manufacturing	43¼	46¼
American Manufac 5 pf	94¾	...
American Optical	31⅞	33⅝
American Wringer Co	9½	10⅝
†Amoskeag Company	40¾	...
†Amoskeag Company pf	78¾	...
Appleton Company	33¾	36¾
Applied Arts Corp	3⅝	4¼
Arlington Mills	47½	50¾
Art Metal Construction	23½	25¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	27½	29½
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅞	3⅜
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18⅞	20½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	23¼	25½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109½	...
Bendix Home Appliance	7½	8¼
Berkshire Fine Spinning	19¾	20½
Berkshire Fine Spin 5½ pf	79¼	...
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	...
Boston Wharf Company	22⅞	24¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	37¾	40½
Brown Co	1.65	1.95
Brown Co pf	31¼	34
Central Railway Signal A	36¾	...
Campbell A S Co Inc	6½	7⅜
Chapman Valve Manufac	32¾	35½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	16½	17⅞
Colonial Stores	18⅝	20⅛
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	39¾	42½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	28¼	30⅞
Domestic Finance Corp pf	26⅛	28¾
Draper Corporation	74	77
Durey Plastic & Chemical	65¾	69¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16⅛	17⅝
Eastern Corporation	93	100
Eastern Corporation pf	19⅝	21⅞
Evolon Co	10	11¾
Family Finance Inc	11⅞	13¼
Family Finance pf A	24¾	27
Food Fair Stores Inc	34¾	48¾
Fruit of the Loom	35	37¾
General Fire Extinguisher	16	17½
General Machinery	21¾	23⅝
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8¾	9¾
Goodall Worsted Company	50½	53½
Graton & Knight Co	7⅞	9⅜
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	86¾	88⅞
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	27¾	30¾
Great Northern Paper Co	34½	36½
Greenfield Tap & Die 86 pf	58¾	...
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	15¾	...
Harrington & Richardson	1	1½
Haskelite Mfg Co	7⅜	8½
Heywood-Wakefield Co	29½	31
Heywood-Wakefield Co of B	19¾	21½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	14⅞	16
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24	26
Hooker Electro Chem	30½	33¼
International Octuala	13¼	14⅞
Keith George E Co	65	...
Kendall Company	105	117
Kennedy's Inc pf	20⅞	22¾
Landers Frary & Clark	37¼	38¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	106½	...
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6¾	7¾
Liddlow Mfg & Sales Co	110	114
Marathon Paper Mills	66¼	67½
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	81½	84¾
Merck & Co	42¼	45¼
Merck & Co 4½ pf	109¾	113¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	47¼	50½
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	67½	...
Metal & Hhermit Corp	21⅞	24¾
Millers Falls Company	9¼	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	9¾	10¼
Nashawena Mills	19¼	19⅞
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	75	...
Nashua Manufacturing Co	37¼	40¼
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	82¼	86¼
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	30¾	32¾
National Chemical & Mfg	5	57
National Shirt Shops	13¾	14⅞
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	59¾	63¼
Newmarket Manufac Co	64¾	68
Nicholson File Company	35¼	37¾
Nonquitt Mills	33¼	36¼
Ohio Finance	9¼	10½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	41¾	44¾
Parker Appliance	10⅞	12¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	115½	120
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	89	...
Quincy Mkt C S & W 8 pf	89	...
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3¼
Richardson & Co	44½	47½
Rochester Telephone Co	14⅞	15⅞
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	34	36
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	34	...
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	53¾	...
Sanford Mills	45¼	48¼
Submarine Signal Co	35	37½
Tampax Inc	5½	6¾
Time Incorporated	62¾	65¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¼	2¾
United Elastic Corp	17¼	18⅝
U S Envelope Company	67¾	72¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	123	128
Waltham Watch Co 6pf	78¾	82½
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	102¼	...
Wamsutta Mills Inc	27¼	29½
Warner & Swasey Co	9	10
Warren Bros Class B	38¼	41¾
Warren Bros Class C	13¾	14½
West Point Manufacturing	43¾	46¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	12	13¼

*Ex-dividend.
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	115¾	119¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	104½	108¼
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	109¾	113¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6pf	94¼	98¼
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	116¾	120¾
General Water G&E $3 pf	47¾	50¼
Jamaica Water Supply	31¾	34½
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	104¾	...
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	103¼	107¼
Kansas P&L 4½ pf	103¼	107¼
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	103¼	107¼
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	110¾	114¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	97½	...
Northern Nat Gas Co (com)	31½	33¾
So States Power Del 6 pf	68⅜	71¾
So States Power Del 7 pf	78¼	81¾
Ohio Power 4½ pf	113¼	117¼
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	110¾	114¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	115¼	119¼
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	104⅛	108¼
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	101	104¼
Public Service Colo	24¾	26¼
Public Service Ind	17¾	19⅛
Public Service Ind 5 pf	105¾	109¾
Public Service Okla 5 pf	110¼	114¼
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	105¼	109¼
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	105¾	109¾
San Diego Gas & Electric	13¾	14⅞
Sierra Pacific Power Co	19¾	21⅝
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	116	...
Southwestern Public Service	15⅝	17
Tampa Electric Co	24¾	26¾
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	107¾	111¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	108¼	112¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	14⅞	16¼

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13⅞	15⅜
Beverly Gas & Electric	38	...
Brockton Gas Light	8¾	9⅛
Central Maine Power 6pf	107	112
Central Maine Power 7pf	119	123
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	15⅝	17⅛
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6pf	107	...
Conn Light & Power	41½	43¾
Eastern Utilities Asso	24	26
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1⅛	2⅛
Fall River Gas Works	24½	...
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	37¾	40½
Green Mountain Power pf	84	88
Hartford Electric Light	49¾	52½
Haverhill Electric	26¾	29¼
Haverhill Gas Light	17	18¾
Holyoke Water Power	16	18
Lawrence Gas & Electric	31	...
Lowell Electric Light	36¾	39¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	79¾	83¼
Mass Power & Light pf	18⅛	19½
Mass Utilities Asso pf	32¾	35¼
Narragansett Elec pf	32¾	35¼
Mass Utilities Asso pf	32¾	35¼
Narragansett Elec pf	56½	59¾
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	33	34¼
N E Power Assn 6pf	58½	60½
N E Public Serv $7 pr pf	104	108
N E Public Serv $6 pr pf	94½	98½
N E Public Serv $7 pf	41¼	43¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf	40¼	42¾
Newport Electric	22½	...
Providence Gas	7¾	8½
Pub Serv of NH $8 pf	108½	113½
S E Pub Serv pf	30	32½
Stockland Light & Power	7¾	8¾
Springfield Gas Light	22½	24½
Western Mass Companies	24	26

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	23½	23¾
Bank of New York (14)	398	410
Bankers Trust (1.40)	52¾	54⅝
Brooklyn Trust (4)	99	104
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	107½	111¼
Chase National (1.40)	39¾	41¾
Chemical Bk & Tr (1.80)	51¾	54
Commercial (1.40)	46¾	49¾
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	22¾	24¾
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (2.40)	49¾	51¾
Empire Trust (8)	75½	79½
First Nat New York (80)	1630	1670
Guaranty Trust (12)	341	349
Irving Trust (.60)	15⅝	16¼
Kings County (60)	1530	...
Lawyers Trust (4)	36	41
Manufacturers Trust (2)	51⅜	53⅞
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	50½	52½
J. P. Morgan	237½	242½
National City (1)	37⅞	39¼
New York Trust (3½)	96¾	100¼
Public (1½)	41¼	42¾
Title Guarantee & Trust	11⅝	12¾
United States (60a)	1425	1470

(a) Also extra on extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	...
First National (2)	49¾	52¼
Merchants National (12)	319	334
New England Trust (30)	‡400	...
National Rockland (2)	51	56
National Shawmut (1)	36	37¾
Pilgrim Trust (8)	200	...
Second National (4)	128	132
State Street Trust (8)	273	...
United States Trust (50)	9⅜	10¾
United States Trust pf (.80)	16⅝	18¼
Webster & Atlas (2)	57	61

‡Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents as tapprraisal. *Ex-dividend.

Chamber Sees Value of Gold As Assured

WASHINGTON (AP)—Fears expressed in some quarters in the past that the huge stock of gold held by the United States would be worthless appear to have had no basis, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States said.

Increasing sentiment has developed in the United States for reliance upon gold to a degree consistent with modern monetary management, the organization declared, quoting from studies prepared by Dr. Arthur W. Crawford of the chamber's research staff. The reports were issued in connection with the forthcoming international monetary conference at Bretton Woods, N. H.

Sees Gold Value Assured

"The plan for an international monetary fund does not go far toward the restoration of the old gold standard," the chamber said, adding: "Nevertheless, gold forms the foundation of the proposed exchange mechanism and its value as the principal monetary metal seems assured."

Gold no longer circulates in the United States but the Federal Treasury values its gold assets at more than $21,200,000,000.

Forty-two nations are to participate in the conference beginning July 1.

Some thirty-odd financial experts of various countries have agreed in principle upon a stabilization fund to which the United States would contribute about $2,500,000,000; Britain about $1,250,000,000 and Russia about $1,000,000,000. The rest, to make a total of $8,000,000,000, would be provided by other of the United Nations. A $10,000,000,000 world bank for reconstruction and development also has been proposed.

Questions Need for World Bank

"While the desirability of stable currencies and adequate facilities for international credit is obvious," the Chamber of Commerce said, "from a study of the economic trends of the interwar years, the futility of reliance upon monetary policy and liberal credit, without correction of underlying maladjustments is equally apparent.

"International co-operation is shown to be needed," it added, "but on a basis which will minimize the dangers to the United States from the weaknesses of other countries."

The Treasury's tentative proposal for a United Nations bank for reconstruction and development raises important questions, the Chamber of Commerce said. It asked:

"Is American participation in a world bank advisable as against independent loans by the United States Government and its nationals? To what extent may the proposed government action affect private lending? Is it possible that, given the conditions under which such a bank might operate, there would be no clear need for it as against private and more limited Government undertakings?"

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	48⅝	51⅛
Continental Illinois (4)	103⅛	107½
First National Chicago (10)	263	268
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	36½	38⅝

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	133½	141½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	49¾	52¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	33½	35¼
Agricultural (3a)	71½	75
American Alliance (1a)	21½	23½
American Casualty Company	11⅝	12¾
American Equitable (1)	16⅞	18⅝
American Re-Insurance (2)	52¼	55¼
American Insurance New (½a)	15	16¼
American Reserve	14¼	15¼
American Surety (2½)	57¼	59¾
Baltimore American (.20a)	6¼	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	77½	82½
Boston (16a)	560	590
Camden Fire (1)	20¾	21⅞
City of New York (½a)	17¼	19¼
Connecticut General Life (1a)	47¾	49¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	36⅞	39⅜
Federal (1.40)	46½	50
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	60½	64½
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	83½	87½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	12⅝	13¾
Franklin Fire (1)	24¼	26¼
General Reinsurance (2)	48	51
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½e)	17	19
Glens Falls (1.60)	43¾	46
Globe & Republic (½)	8¼	9¼
Great American Insurance (1.20)	28½	30¼
Hanover (1.20)	27¼	29¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	95	99½
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	41½	44½
Home Insurance (1.20)	28	30
Homestead (½e)	13½	15½
Insurance Co North Am (2½a)	83	85¾
Jersey Insurance (NY) (1.80)	38¼	41¼
Knickerbocker (½)	8¼	9¼
Maryland Casualty	7	7¾
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	68	71¾
Merchants&Mfs of NY (.40)	6¼	7¼
Merchants Fire Asso (1½a)	45½	48½
National Fire (2)	57½	60½
National Liberty (.20a)	6½	7⅝
National Union (3a)	166	176
New Amsterdam Cas (1½e)	25¼	27¼
New Brunswick (1½)	27¾	30¼
New Hampshire (1.60a)	44	47
New York Fire (.80)	12¼	14⅝
North River (1)	22¾	24⅝
Northeast Insurance	6	6¾
Northern (3a)	89½	94
Pacific Fire (5)	99½	104½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	47¾	50¼
Peerless Casualty Compan	12¾	14½
Phoenix (2a)	175½	182½
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14½	15¾
Providence-Washington (1a)	33¾	35⅞
Reinsurance Cor New York (¼g)	4⅜	4½
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	27½	29½
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21¾	23¾
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	86¼	89¼
Seaboard Surety (1a)	42¾	45¼
Security (1.40)	33¾	35¾
Springfield (4½a)	112	117½
Standard Accident	80	83¾
Travelers (16)	455	470
Un States Fid & Guarantee (1a)	36⅝	38⅝
United States Fire (2)	47¼	50
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	69	74
Westchester (1.20a)	31¾	34½

aAlso extra or extras. ePaid last year. eDeclared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	4.01	4.39
Amerex Holding	36.00	37.875
American Business Shares	3.75	4.10
Axe Houghton Fund	15.06	16.19
Bond Inc Tr of America	101.45	105.68
Boston Fund	15.17	16.54
Broad Street Investing	29.58	31.96
Bullock Fund	15.85	17.37
Canadian Investment Fund	3.15	3.85
Century Shares Trust	28.29	30.49
Chemical Fund	9.91	10.72
Christiana Securities Co	2680.00	2780.00
Commodity Corp	9.19	...
Consolidated Investment Tr	41.25	44.25
Dividend Shares	1.29	1.42
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	31.73	33.34
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.35	14.34
Equitable Invest Corp	31.96	34.15
Equity Corp $3 pf	38.00	40.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.34	20.83
Fund Investors Inc	23.84	26.13
General Capital	34.64	37.57
General Investors Trust	5.55	5.96
Group Sec Inc, Fully Adm Sh	7.13	7.89
Group Sec Inc, Railroad Sh	3.70	4.08
Group Sec Inc, Steel Shares	4.53	4.99
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.71	24.42
Institutional Sec: Bk Gr	.90	1.00
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.05	1.17
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
B-1 ..... 29.32	S-1	27.85
B-2 ..... 31.88	S-2	14.50
B-3 ..... 22.89	S-3	11.36
B-4 ..... 11.50	S-4	5.53
K-1 19.06	K-2	23.18
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	98.30	...
‡Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	41.80	...
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.15	10.06
Maryland Fund	4.55	5.15
Mass Invest Tr	22.14	23.81
Mass Inv 2d Fd	11.05	11.88
Mutual Invest	11.57	12.64
Nation Wide Voting	1.33	1.47
New England Fund	13.07	14.08
New York Stocks		
Automobile	6.87	7.56
Railroad	5.68	6.24
Railroad Equip	7.33	8.07
Steel	6.38	7.02
*Old Colony Tr Assoc	21.50	23.50
Plymouth Fund Inc	8.1	88
Putnam Fund	14.38	15.44
Quarterly Income Shares	6.75	7.40
Railway & Light Sec	14.875	15.25
Railway & Light Sec pf	108.00	...
Repub Invest Fund	3.57	3.92
Scudder Stevens & Clark	93.31	95.15
Spencer Trask Fund	15.21	16.19
State Street Invest	43.01	46.21
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.77	.86
Wellington Fund	17.00	18.67

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.375	7.125
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.85	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	5.01	....
Diversified Tr C	3.80	....
Diversified Tr D	5.80	6.60
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.90	4.50
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.93	5.69
Nation Wide Sec	3.90	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.50	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.30	....
North Am Hr Shrs 1955	2.90	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.80	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.47	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.50	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	18.50	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.75	....

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.75	3.125
First Boston Corp	31.50	33.50

*Ex-dividend. †Ales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cents less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Liberty Aircraft	16½	17½
Piper Aircraft	7⅝	8¼
Pollack Manufacturing	7¼	8¼

Unite Interests

Above: Francis A. Countway, president of Lever Bros. Company, and, below, Charles Luckman, president of the Pepsodent Company, who jointly announced the acquisition by Lever Bros. of the Pepsodent firm.

Lever Bros. Enters Dentifrice Field; Buys Pepsodent Co.

Lever Bros. Company, one of the nation's largest manufacturers of soap and allied products, has just acquired the Pepsodent Company, manufacturer of dentifrices, according to an announcement by Francis A. Countway, president of Lever Bros. and Charles Luckman, president of Pepsodent.

Pepsodent will operate as a separate division of Lever Bros. Co. and will continue under the direction of Mr. Luckman as president. Its headquarters and plant will remain in Chicago.

The acquisition of Pepsodent marks the first entry by Lever Bros. Co. into the oral hygiene field since its formation in 1899. Heretofore, its activities have been confined for the most part to the soap business where it has become one of the leading companies in the domestic market, with such well-known products as Lux, Lux Toilet Soap, Lifebuoy, Rinso and Swan Soap. It also makes Spry, a popular vegetable shortening and Vimms, a well-known vitamin product.

No changes are to be made in the respective personnel of the two companies. The Pepsodent management will continue to direct all phases of the Pepsodent operation, and all Pepsodent plans and policies will be continued. By the end of this year, the entire drug sales department of Lever Bros. Co. will be merged with the Pepsodent sales organization.

The new drug sales organization will handle the distribution of Pepsodent products and the certain products of Lever Bros. Co., such as Vimms and Lifebuoy Shaving Cream. In addition, the drug sales organization will handle the distribution in the drug field of Lux, Lux Toilet Soap, Lifebuoy and Swan.

Steel Leader Warns of Output Crisis Due to Scrap Shortage

FREDERICK, Md. (AP) — The steel industry may face a serious production crisis because of a shortage of high grade scrap if the war continues through next winter and steel operations are maintained at the present 95 to 100 per cent of capacity, Edwin C. Barringer declared here.

Mr. Barringer, president of the Scrap Iron and Steel Institute of America, Washington, told officers from the Army's Third Service Command installations that "inventories of both suppliers and consumers (of scrap) have fallen 400,000 tons in the first four months of this year," and that the "visible supply of purchased tons" amounted to 4,300,000 long tons.

Industry uses about 2,000,000 long tons per month, he continued, pointing out that there is therefore about 11 weeks' visible supply of scrap remaining.

Consumption Holding High

Last year, said Mr. Barringer, the steel industry used approximately 55,000,000 long tons of scrap metal, with this year's estimated consumption the same. This compared with 27,000,000 tons used in 1917, peak year of the first World War, and 38,000,000 tons in 1937, best peacetime year, he added.

Regarding the composition of metal and the importance of scrap, Mr. Barringer commented that "you can safely say that one-half of all the metal you see is scrap. It is good (practice) metallurgically and economically."

Mr. Barringer spoke at a session of a two-day conference called to discuss methods of conserving Army materiel as a means of "decreasing the taxpayer's burden."

Another speaker, Col. R. W. Biefkohl, Baltimore, service command director of supply, reported that sales of domestic and overseas salvage by the Army during the first half of 1944 "will approximate $1,250,000 and it is estimated that for the latter part of 1944 this figure will increase substantially."

WASHINGTON (AP) — More than 30 open-hearth furnaces are shut down for lack of labor in the steel industry, the War Production Board reported, and production now is running at 95.7 per cent of the industry's rated capacity as compared with 99 per cent in mid-May.

Charles E. Wilson, executive vice-chairman of WPB, said production might fall short of meeting the steel allotments already made for war and essential civilian purposes during July, August and September.

Output Losses

The idle furnaces are costing the war effort about 250,000 tons of ingot steel a month, Mr. Wilson estimated. An additional loss of several hundred thousand tons monthly is caused by the longer time required to repair furnaces. Repair shut downs now are lasting about 30 days, about twice the normal period.

To seek solutions of this manpower problem, WPB has called a meeting of the Iron and Steel Industry Advisory Committee for July 7, Mr. Wilson announced. It will be followed a few days later by a meeting of the Steel Labor Advisory Committee.

The industry now has a deficit of about 50,000 workers, by estimates of the WPB steel division. Of a labor force of 600,000, about 180,000 men—or 30 per cent of the total employed—have been inducted into the armed services. The 50,000-worker shortage remains after all possible replacements have been made, the work week lengthened, and some 50,000 women employed.

Continued Downward Trend Is Shown In Municipal Residential Power Rates

WASHINGTON (AP) — A continued downward trend in average municipal residential rates for electricity is shown in a Federal Power Commisston survey of 200 cities having populations of 50,000 or more.

The survey, based on rates effective Jan. 1, 1944, showed that Tacoma, Wash., again led the nation's largest cities, its municipal plant having the lowest residential rates for bills of 40, 100, 250 and 500 kilowatt-hours, at $1.10, $1.70, $3.20 and $5.30 respectively.

Fort Wayne, Ind., served by both publicly and privately owned systems, again had the lowest bill for 15 kwh at $.52, and the lowest bills for 25 kwh were again those of the Chattanooga, Knoxville, Memphis, and Nashville, Tenn., municipal systems which obtain power from the Tennessee Valley Authority. Their 25-kwh rate is $.75.

Highest rates were listed for New Britain and Waterbury, Conn., with $1.32 for 15 kwh; Manchester, N. H., with $2.00 for 25 kwh; St. Petersburg, Fla., for 40, 100 and 250 kwh at $2.96, $6.08 and $10.08, respectively; and Lynn, Mass., at $14.94 for 500 kwh.

Packard Motor Gets $30,000,000 Credit

DETROIT (AP) — Hugh J. Ferry, secretary-treasurer of the Packard Motor Car Company announced that the company is arranging with a group of banks for a combination revolving credit and termination credit of $30,000,000.

The termination credit is to be made available by the banks against a formula consisting only of Packard's investment in canceled contracts. Running concurrentiy is the revolving credit which is to be made available against a formula based on uncanceled contracts.

The combination of a revolving credit and a termination loan agreement, Mr. Ferry said, will make loans available to the company to liquidate its investment in Navy contracts and provide funds for reconversion to automobile production.

Packard's war production effort has been divided into two divisions. Its production of Rolls Royce aircraft engines has been financed by advance payments. Its manufacture of Packard marine engines has been financed by the company's own funds.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
July wheat:					
Chicago	1.59⅞	1.57⅞	1.58⅛	1.58⅜	
Minneapolis	1.60¾	1.59½	1.60	1.60½	
Kansas City	1.51¾	1.50½	1.50	1.50⅝	
Sept. wheat:					
Chicago	1.60⅜	1.58⅝	1.58⅞	1.59⅛	
Minneapolis	1.58⅝	1.58	1.56⅜	1.57⅜	
Kansas City	1.52⅞	1.51¼	1.51¼	1.51⅞	
Dec. wheat:					
Chicago	1.62¾	1.60¼	1.60⅝	1.61⅜	
Minneapolis	1.59⅜	1.57	1.57⅜	1.58⅝	
Kansas City	1.54¾	1.53¼	1.53½	1.53¾	
July oats:					
Chicago	.76¼	.75⅜	.76¼	.75⅝	
Minneapolis	.76⅛	.76⅛	.76⅛	.76	
Rye, Chicago:					
July	1.09⅝	1.10½	1.08¼	1.08⅝	1.09½
Sept.	1.10⅞	1.11½	1.09½	1.09¾	1.10⅝
Dec.	1.13	1.13½	1.11⅝	1.11⅝	1.12⅝
May	1.15⅞	1.16⅝	1.14¾	1.14⅝	1.15⅝
Barley, Chicago:					
July	1.22⅝	1.23⅜	1.22¾	1.23⅜	1.22
Sept.	1.13⅝	1.13½	1.12⅜	1.12⅞	1.12⅜
Dec.	1.13	1.13	1.12⅜	1.12⅞	1.12⅜

Wool

Grease

July	...	...	...	93.5n	93.5
October	...	...	...	92.8n	92.5
December	90.8	90.8	90.8	91.0n	90.5
March	...	...	...	89.0n	88.5
May	84.6	84.6	84.6	85.0n	84.5

Tops

July	...	...	...	133.0b	133.7
October	...	...	...	127.4b	128.0
December	124.6	124.6	124.6	124.4b	124.6
March	...	...	...	119.5b	119.8
May	117.4	117.5	117.4	117.5	117.8

b Bid. n Nominal. t Trades.

Cotton

July	21.97	22.05	21.83	21.95	21.94
Oct.	21.38	21.40	21.23	21.24	21.28
Dec.	21.17	21.20	21.04	21.05	21.08
March	21.00	21.08	21.88	20.90	20.89
May	20.80	20.88	20.70	20.70	20.69

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Onions

November	...	...	...	1.56n	1.56

Eggs

October	40.85	41.10	40.80	41.05	40.70
November	41.40	41.40	42.35	41.35a	40.75
December	41.00	41.30	40.95	41.15	40.65

Potatoes

November	...	...	...	2.95n	2.95

n Nominal. a Asked.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

'Old World' Held Likely to Lead New In Postwar Housing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Postwar housing in the old world may lead the new, Lorimer B. Slocum, director of foreign offices of Young & Rubicam, Inc., told members of the Export Advertising Association here.

Mr. Slocum, reporting on an unofficial eight-week trip to England, declared that new housing needed to replace bombed homes will also create a demand for all sorts of new household utilities, noting that "the United States may get some of this business."

"About one of five houses in Britain has been destroyed," he said. "In some cities as much as 40 to 50 per cent of the houses have been leveled by bombs. Scotland, the first to issue a housing report, estimates that it will need 500,000 houses for replacement of obsolescence and war destruction."

Barkley Predicts Postwar Tax Cut

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 30—A prediction that our postwar economy will be marked by a 50-per cent reduction in taxes and the employment of 54,000,000 working people at fair wages was made here last night by Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky.

At the same time the Senate Majority Leader told members of the Tammany Society the employment would be "under fair conditions which will afford reasonable profits to those able and willing to make investments."

The nation's postwar future was discussed by Senator Barkley during a brief departure from his prepared address in which he held there was no danger the extraordinary wartime Presidential powers would not be rescinded when victory was won.

"Our progress as a nation in the pursuits of peace has justified the peoples' faith in our constitutional system," he said. "Our progress in the fires and hardships of war has fortified that faith."

Mass. Investors Second Fund

Massachusetts Investors

New Order From Washington Disturbs Alaska Fishermen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—For the second time in two months the men who harvest the North Pacific's tremendous crop of food fish, chief of which are the halibut, king salmon and other troll-caught salmon, have received orders from Washington considerably not to their liking—and to the thought of many of them definitely contrary to the traditional freedom of the frontier Alaskan.

The latest order, signed by Co-ordinator of Fisheries Harold L. Ickes, places buyers of fish on a sort of "maintenance of membership" basis in that their maximum purchases of fish each season must be based on purchases made during the past five years in each port. The plan is called allocation; it was condemned in referenda taken by the major fishing unions in Alaska's chief fishing centers 60 days before announced.

Hard Blow

The buyers, few in number and most of them operating in all ports, have not expressed their feelings as a group though many believe that what they lose in one port may be offset in another. Newcomers and would-be newcomers, as well as canning concerns that go into and out of the fresh fish market irregularly, claim the new order is a knockout blow for them.

The fishermen, who struck April 15 when the OPA rolled back the price paid for fresh halibut, but later agreed to fish while their complaints were being investigated, admit that the prewar competitive bidding which benefited them has gone with ceiling prices. But they do not like being told to whom they must sell their catch. The OPA and Fisheries Co-ordinator, however, believe the order will combat a growing "black market" in North Pacific seafoods and will end "special inducements" by the buyers to the trollers and deep sea fishermen.

Orders Considered Affront

These inducements have included high payments for small quantities of certain varieties that were not under ceiling prices, entertaining of fishing crews and other devices to ease the effect of ceilings, the Co-ordinator and OPA contend.

The reason for the Ickes order was not made public, a further affront to the men who man the boats, inasmuch as V. J. Samson of Seattle, who personally canvassed chief interested parties some weeks ago on behalf of Mr. Ickes, whose deputy he is in his role of area co-ordinator, departed for his home office with a statement that he did not believe allocation would be ordered. He cited the general opposition to it in the northern ports among both halibut and troll-salmon men [canning salmon comes under the National War Labor Board's jurisdiction] as evidence that it might be difficult to enforce.

What action if any the unions plan to take was not apparent when the order was announced. Some fishermen coming north from Washington, Oregon, and California cautioned against striking. Mr. Ickes has already convinced tuna and sardine fishermen on the west coast that he has power to license their craft for the fishery in which they engage most of the time and to keep them in that fishery until he gives permission to move to another. This power is seen as an opening wedge to obtain postwar allocation of men to fisheries as a conservation measure, to preserve the fisheries and prevent overcrowding.

Kentucky Democrats Indorse Roosevelt

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 30 (AP) —President Roosevelt was indorsed for a fourth term here June 27 by the State Democratic Convention which instructed its delegates to cast Kentucky's 24 votes for him.

The convention also indorsed Senate majority leader Alben W. Barkley for renomination as Kentucky's senior Senator for a fourth term. The delegates were instructed to vote for Senator Barkley for Vice-President if he permits his name to be offered for the nomination at Chicago next month.

Senator Barkley, temporary chairman and keynoter of the State convention, said he and the President didn't agree on a recent tax measure, but he declared he had always followed the leadership of the President.

The name of Vice-President Henry Wallace was not mentioned at the State convention. A picture of Mr. Wallace was taken from the wall at a meeting of the Fifth Congressional District convention earlier in the day amid considerable applause. The action was not accompanied by any remarks.

Newspapers Lauded For Bond Drive Job

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP) — Daily and Sunday newspapers gave 10 per cent of their page-one lineage to War Bonds on June 11 and 12, Frank E. Tripp, Chairman of the Allied Newspaper Council for the Treasury Department, said June 23.

"In spite of newsprint shortage, American newspapers are doing a colossal job promoting the Fifth War Loan," Mr. Tripp said.

"Their accomplishment on the opening days of the drive exceeded anything in the first four loan drives. In the face of invasion news demands, the daily and Sunday papers gave 10 per cent of their cherished first pages on June 11 and 12, and the weeklies gave the loan 23 per cent of their first pages the week the drive opened.

"This service and countless inside pages of news promotion, none of which can be bought, is exclusive of thousands of pages of display advertising. Unstinted newspaper support will continue to the end of the drive."

1,000 Forms of Shorthand

Since Caesar's days, there have been more than 1,000 systems of shorthand.

CLASSIFIED
United States and Canada

"FIX IT"

Have you an automobile, radio, vacuum cleaner, rug, clothing, lock, typewriter, umbrella or anything else that needs renovating or repair? Advertisers in this group are in the "FIX IT" business

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pen Repairing
1 Floor Above Christian Science Reading Room
Personal Pen 333 Wash. St., Boston Room 306 LAF. 3087

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
Prompt service. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We Carry a Complete Stock of All Standard Makes. Pens, Pencils, Sets, Engraving.
PENCRAFT INC.
3rd Floor, 5 Bromfield St., Boston LIB. 3913

INVISIBLE MENDING SERVICE
Moth Holes, Tears, etc.
Rewoven. Little Bldg., R. 26, Boston. Lib. 7806

TYPEWRITERS Repaired, Rented, Bought, Boylston
Typewriter, Little Building, Boston HUB 3564

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

SWAMPSCOTT
In residential and exclusive Phillips Beach—a few minutes to the bathing beach, train, bus or school; centrally located on a beautifully landscaped lot of ½ acre of land with a frontage of 172 ft.; substantially built with an exterior of durable stucco, the spacious reception hall and living room, both with fireplaces, create a feeling of warmth and charm; the dining room, also with fireplace, is finished with solid mahogany and adjoins the butler's pantry and kitchen; yes, there is a large open porch with complete privacy; from the sunny second-floor hall there are 4 fine family chambers with huge closets and the required 2 family bathrooms; the third floor has 2 maids' rooms, bath, storeroom and clothes closet; there is a laundry in the basement, large cold closet and the home is heated by a new General Electric oil-burning unit; the garage accommodates 2 cars and has dressing room and shower quarters for bathing guests; very reasonably priced if sold reasonably soon; shown by appointment at your convenience.
HAROLD I. VOSE, Agent
Swampscott, Massachusetts Phone LY 3-0012

BOSTON, Back Bay, 20 Symphony Rd.—9 rooms; recently renovated; 3 fireplaces, some furniture; car space; $4500.

For Other
REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS
CONSULT THE
Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS
In The Christian Science Monitor

FOR SALE OR RENT

WINDHAM, VERMONT—Charming country home with 75 acres, orchards, continuous spring; all modern improvements. Box X-45, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE

GEORGE A. GILES & SON
INSURANCE SPECIALIZING—REALTORS
689 Mass. Avenue, Cambridge, Mass KIR. 2348

APARTMENTS WANTED

APARTMENT wanted until October 1, furnished, accessible to Radio City; married couple without children. In reply please state rent and details. Write Box C-21, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOMES TO SHARE

A HOME TO SHARE
Single woman would share home in Braintree, Mass., with couple; Christian Scientists. Call BRA. 0555-R.

SUMMER RENTALS

MONADNOCK REGION, Jaffrey, N. H., for season; 8 bedrooms, gas, hot-water heater, electric refrigeration and stove, air conditioning; 2 pianos in living room; price reasonable. Call Kir. 3239 or write Box G-61, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MARBLEHEAD HARBOR, MASS. — Small house on harbor's edge; 6 rooms, 2 baths; cool, quiet; private swimming pool; nr. shops, transportation; $800 season. Call Marblehead 0034.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 123 Walnut St.—Room on 2nd floor, all conveniences, 2 large windows; light and airy; $2.50. Lon. 8607.

DORCHESTER, MASS.—Large furnished front room, bath same floor; 3 minutes to rapid transit. Col. 4164.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (3-F)—Attractive large, small; running water; studio type; near church; business person. En. 2-9461.

DOUBLE ROOM; beautiful private home; kitchen privileges optional; 4920 39th Ave., (50th St.), Woodside, L. I., N. Y. NE 9-4435.

BOSTON, BEACON HILL—2 furnished rooms with bath; lovely Italian furniture; near the Esplanade. Call CAP. 2871.

BOSTON — DOUBLE ROOMS WITH RUNNING WATER; PERMANENT. 180 HUNTINGTON AVENUE. COM. 7545.

N. Y. C., 68th Street—Furnished single room; business man; $6 week. RH. 4-9710.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

3 ADULTS wish board and room in quiet, ocean-front location, July 8-14. MRS. G. A. BARNARD, 1 Cedar St., Worcester, Mass.

ROOMS WANTED

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Room with Christian Scientists, in Pittsburgh or vicinity, near transportation, for single man. IRVING WALKER, 120 Arch Avenue, Bellevue 2, Pa.

SUMMER BOARD

LAKE WINNEPESAUKEE
TUMBLE BROOK — An ideal place to rest. By the lake, with boating, fishing and bathing. Golf, Tennis Courts near by. Rates reasonable. Write Mrs. Muriel L. Olney, South Wolfeboro, New Hampshire.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS
Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day for Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS, your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line. For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED
United States and Canada
(Continued)

HELP WANTED — HELP WANTED

WANTED
Experienced I. B. M. Tabulating and Key Punch Operators. Male and Female.
BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY
QUINCY YARD

EARN WHILE YOU LEARN
NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY. FULL PAY WHILE LEARNING. It's as easy as threading a needle. 16 years or older.
RAYTHEON
Apply Employment Depts., 8:00 a. m.-3:00 p. m., 55 Chapel St., Newton, or Foundry Ave., Waltham.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS
Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

COLLEGE preparatory mathematics and science teacher needed in eastern school; must be Christian Scientist; man preferred. Write Box D-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

CARETAKER (man, woman), Christian Science church; careful cleaner; minor repairs; 47 hours; $30.00 week; references. Write Box T-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C. 18.

HELP WANTED—MEN — HELP WANTED—MEN

SENIOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
JUNIOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Electrical Engineering Technicians
DESIGN DRAFTSMAN
SERVICE ENGINEERS
The above positions offer good salaries, postwar opportunities, and interesting work in a good environment. Bring proof of citizenship and certificate of availability.
SUBMARINE SIGNAL CO.
175 STATE STREET, BOSTON

PORTERS and MALE FACTORY WORKERS
Pleasant, clean work. Good pay and plenty of overtime. Apply to Mr. Smith, TROwbridge 9400.
JOHN E. CAIN COMPANY
187 Vassar Street, Cambridge

SALES ENGINEER
National corporation requires Sales Engineer in this territory. Opportunity for right man. All communications strictly confidential. Complete details and salary.
CELLUPLASTIC CORP.
50 Avenue L Newark 5, N. J.

ALL-ROUND man for weekly newspaper and job shop; permanent. THE GUIDE, 2970 Mills Avenue, N. C. Washington 18, D. C. (Christian Scientist preferred.)

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

MIAMI, FLA.—Nationally advertised ladies' and men's hosiery, lingerie, dresses, ties, shirts, etc.; advanced commission and bonus plan. Write or phone for appointment. Mr. Hasslinger, 1206 Congress Bldg., Phone 3-4347.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

POSITION as secretary-companion desired by woman of extensive business experience; location immaterial; willing to assume light household duties; available August. Box Z-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HIGH-TYPE woman, educated, companion-nurse to lady or child; able to teach retarded children; 3 or 4 hours daily. Box G-86, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MIDDLE-AGED woman (Christian Scientist) wishes to take care of woman needing care; sleep out. Yonkers 3-3490. N. Y. C.

COUNTRY BOARD

Sea Pines Guest House and Cottages
Large wooded estate near post office and Christian Science church; busses connecting with trains stop near entrance; protected private beach; gardens; horses; instruction available in weaving; languages; music. Address SEA PINES SCHOOL, INC., East Brewster, Mass.

THE GATEWAY HOTEL
Bellport, Long Island, N. Y.
INVITES CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS
30-ACRE FARM—HOME COOKING
SWIMMING—SPORT ACTIVITIES
BOOKLET
Crystal Lake Lodge, Enfield, N. H.
Rest. Recreation; Pamphlet

PAYING GUESTS

"WEEKS BY THE SEA"
Harwichport, Cape Cod, Mass., Route #28, P. O. Box 57—Enjoy a few weeks by the sea, rooms and meals; hot and cold water in all rooms; near stores, churches, movies, bathing beach; beautiful view of Nantucket Sound; rates by day, week or season; bus service from Hyannis.

TERRACE GARDENS
Centerville, Cape Cod, Mass., welcomes its guests for a summer of rest and delightful relaxation; walking distance to Craigville Beach; single and double rooms with private bath; breakfasts and dinners served on terrace. Tel. Hyannis 55-M-3.

GARDEN HOUSE INN OPEN JULY 1
Route #28, West Dennis, Cape Cod, Mass
Tel. Harwich 358-W-1
Comfortable rooms and good food. Hyannis trains met by appointment and free transportation to the beach. Early reservations requested.

ESTATE on bay-front, ½ mile from village, offers several rooms to week-end guests; private beach, sea bathing, tea room near by; 1½ hours from Boston. For particulars write Box G-65, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SENECA-BRUCE LODGE and cottages, South Harwich, Cape Cod, Mass.—Rest in pleasant surroundings; near shore, warm-water bathing; distinctive clientele; reservations advised. Route 28. MRS. HENRY B. HIGGINS.

SEA BREEZES—Come to Montauk, L. I., week ends or longer, for rest and study; good cuisine. GINNEL. Phone 2378.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE HOME, large verandas; room, board, loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 760 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. ASP. 3929

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME
Transient, permanent, for rest or study; elderly people welcome; attention if desired. Hollis 7, N. Y. Ho. 5-9484.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their long-distance, local moving and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester Center 24, Boston, Mass. Tel. TAL. 2400.

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
Local and Distance Moving
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
485 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312

CLARK MOVING CO.
Packers and Movers—Ass. 4681, Brookline, Mass.

ACCOUNTANTS

Remote Control Bookkeeping and Tax Service
for the smaller business firms, by reputable accountants and tax consultants; financial statements rendered monthly: $3 and upward weekly. Ask for full information—TODAY!
George W. Derby Company
142 Main Street, Brockton 22, Mass.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

TAXI THE DELUXE WAY
BOSTON CAB KEN. 5010

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

If you live within commuting distance of Newton, Mass., have a flair for advertising and merchandising as well as secretarial skills, and if your age comes between 23-35, we should like to hear from you because we have an opening which gives creative opportunities. A college background is no drawback. Apply in writing only to Advertising Manager.
BACHRACH
Portrait Photographer Since 1868
44 Hunt Street, Newton, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER wanted for high-grade private school for girls in Boston; ambitious, well bred, capable of advancement; knowledge of typewriting and shorthand desirable; unusual opportunity for right person; college woman preferred. Call Com. 2343. Box Z-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Working housekeeper, plain cooking for small family in northern Westchester, N. Y.; woman with child acceptable; references. Address Mrs. J. Partington, Shrub Oak, N. Y.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY for hairdresser. Investigate to your financial advantage. Replies confidential. Call LIBerty 1030 (Boston).

NURSERY governess for 1 child; light housework; attractive surroundings; own room; excellent salary. Kir 3366 (Mass.).

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

RADIATOR TROUBLE?
ANY make repaired, recored, boiled and rod-out under high pressure system, complete radiation guaranteed, wholesale and retail. HOLOWAY-ANDERSON, 366 Mass. Ave., Cambridge; Eliot 9047.

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Storm Windows comp, Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES, BIGelow 2900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1900, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

BEAUTY SHOPS

EDNA BEAUTY SHOP, 4197 Washington St., Roslindale Square, Mass., near Rialto Theatre. All lines of beauty craft. PAR. 7532

CLOTHING

ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING. BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 6302.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 39 Gainsboro St. Ken. 0848. Opp. Jordan Hall, Boston. Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

FURNITURE WANTED

WE BUY all kinds of household furniture and dishes. BRESLAU FURNITURE COMPANY, 109 Warren Street, Boston. Hig. 1016.

HARDWOOD FLOORS

NEW floors laid, surfaced and finished; old floors resurfaced and finished; latest methods; serving Greater Boston.
YOUNG & LISTER
Melrose 1849

HOSIERY

Women. BIJOU
Quality Rayon Hose Satisfies
DEBS, 9 Corinth Street, Roslindale, Mass.
Blouses, Junior Sportswear

JEWELERS

WE PURCHASE OLD GOLD AND SILVER
BUY WAR BONDS
WIDMER, OP 31 WEST STREET, BOSTON

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE $5 and up (using old ticking). Box springs repaired. Prompt service. Phone Com. 2831. New Custom-made Mattresses $24.50 up. WELLS & CO., 393 Boylston Street, Boston.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH For Solid Silverware, Gold Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Coins
S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

PRINTING

THE CALDWELL PRESS
Specializing in Printing for Churches, Teachers, Associations, and Practitioners
83 Florence Ave., Melrose, Mass.
Telephone: Melrose 1903

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

ORIENTAL RUGS Carefully Cleaned and Repaired. Ken. 7785
MOUSTAPHA AVIGDOR, 120 Newbury St., Boston

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Repaired, Cleaned. All Makes. Han. 3121
ARCADE TYPEWRITER, 120 Boylston St., Boston

UPHOLSTERING

UPHOLSTERING, furniture polishing, repairing; upholstered furniture cleaned; work in homes. Horowitz, 38-40 82 St., Jackson Hts., N. Y. No. 9-2786.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Pl., GRamercy 5-1616, N. Y. C.

HIGHEST POSSIBLE PRICES PAID
Furniture, Linens, Art Work, Books, Diamonds, Gold, Pianos. CROWN, 58 West 45th St., N.Y.C.

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

G. O. Anderson & Sons INC.
Victory Garden Seedlings
TOMATOES—PEPPERS
TREELAND CABBAGE
CAULIFLOWER—BROCCOLI
ONIONS—CELERY
901 Mass. Ave. Arl. 3000—3001
Medford Branch 242 High St. Mys. 0060

ARL. 2370
QUALITY FRUIT STORE
FANCY FRUITS AND VEGETABLES DAILY
A Neighborhood Store With Friendly Service
Free Delivery on All Orders Over a Dollar
618 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

PICTURES
Sporting Prints, Marieves, Landscapes, Reproductions Oil Painting Water Colors, Etchings
MALCOLM G. STEVENS
78 SUMMER STREET ARL. 4112
Corner of Mill St., near Arlington Center

BOSTON

Hauer's FRENCH CLEANSING-LAUNDERING
17 CHARLES STREET
PHONE LAF. 2136

Moving and Storage
3175 Washington St. HANcock 8000

BOSTON—Dorchester

Expert Servicing on All Makes of Cars
BUY WAR BONDS
Woodward's Chevrolet Co.
426 Adams Street, East Milton
BLU. 9200

BOSTON—Roslindale

Women Come Back for *Quality* Bijou RAYON HOSE
7 Corinth Street Roslindale
Debs INC.
JUNIOR SPORTSWEAR • BLOUSES

BRIGHTON

SPORTSTERS
by
SANDLER OF BOSTON
Sold at
Brighton Family Shoe Store
149 Washington STA. 0242

BROCKTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1921. Hours: 12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BACK THE ATTACK—BUY MORE THAN BEFORE
FORSBERG ELECTRIC CO.
783 Main St., Brockton 32, Mass. Tel. 6635

BUY MORE THAN BEFORE in the 5TH WAR LOAN
Buy Furniture at
ATHERTON'S
41 Centre St., Brockton 35, Mass.

Storey & Co
BUY MORE THAN BEFORE in the 5TH WAR LOAN
128 MAIN ST., BROCKTON 22, MASS.

'blue coal'
Brockton Ice & Coal Co.
FUEL OIL
Lawrence Street Phone 189

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

SILVER JEWELRY
Gifts of All Kinds
Expert Watch Repairing
GURNEY BROS. CO.
122 Main Street, Brockton 22, Mass.

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Kirkland 6008. Hours 8 to 11 a. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DU PONT SPEED-EASY WALL FINISH
DU PONT PAINT SERVICE STORES
751 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

DEDHAM

MILL NO. 2
BUSSEY STREET
EAST DEDHAM Tel. Ded. 0330

NEW WOOLENS
Remnants of Cretonnes, Sateens, and Slip Cover Fabrics at Mill Prices
Store Hours—9 to 5 Daily
9 to 12—Saturday

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160. 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE HOROLOGICAL SHOP
Fine Watch and Clock Repairing
JOHN L. KOSKI
370 Main Street Over Ritter the Florist

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
The Department Store of the North Shore
GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS
1885 COMPANY 1944

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 962-R daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CARL H. WEBSTER
Printing
ESTABLISHED 1911
11 Washington Street Tel. 1211

HINGHAM

SOUTH SHORE COAL CO.
Dealers in
COAL and HEATING OILS
Tel. Hin. 0530 Hingham, Mass.

NEW SHARES
are now on sale
Fully insured under Massachusetts Laws
The Hingham Co-operative Bank
50 Years of Service
37 Main Street Hingham 0780

HOLYOKE

You Can Always Shop With Confidence
at
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street Next to Transcript

HYANNIS

CLEAR WEAVE SALUTES HYANNIS
MEET Mrs. Frances Emery
Manager of Clear Weave's Hyannis Store

Mrs. Frances E. Emery has been manager of our Hyannis store for five years. She is active in Red Cross work and is also a member of the Business Women's Club. Mrs. Emery will be happy to meet you . . . and to serve you. Come to Clear Weave, where shopping is a pleasure.
CLEAR WEAVE
Stores in Principal New England Cities
368 MAIN STREET
HYANNIS

LAWRENCE

CHERRY & WEBB'S
THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE

LEXINGTON

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables
PARTRIDGE'S
1700 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0840

Noon Day Lunches
Served Daily 11:00 A. M. to 2:00 P. M.

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-2364. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Crossword Quiz Answers

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL
(Continued)

Pollards A. O. BOLLARD COMPANY
COME ON
Double the Attack
Buy Double War Bonds
NOW

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

IF IT'S NEW
It's at
Cherry and Webb's
LOWELL, MASS.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

LYNN

NASHUA PLAID BLANKETS
25% Wool—75% Cotton. Thick, lofty weave suitable for camp or beach houses. Rose, blue, green and rust.
$5.98 Pair
Goddard Bros
Market St. Telephone LY 2-3737

Get Set for the Fourth With a Swim Suit
from
T. W. ROGERS CO.
230 Union Street

Wedding Gifts
Beautiful and Practical Gifts for the Bride
Prices Reasonable
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
Union, Cor. Buffum St.

VACATION NEEDS — Adam straws $1.69 to $6.00. All elastic garters and braces, summer hose, sport shirts $1.95 up. Gabardine slacks $5.95 up.
M. A. Roberts Men's Wear
128 Munroe St., cor. Washington St.

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

At Kotzen's . . .
Better Selection of Quality
FURNITURE
At prices that will save you money . . . Terms 30-day charge accounts or 1 year to pay.
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454 Main Street, Malden
Open Thurs. and Sat. Evenings

TIME TO INSURE
PRESCOTT & SON
INSURANCE
SPECIALISTS
The Oldest Office in Malden
Established 1855
6 Pleasant Street Malden 2350

MEDFORD

Edythe
BEAUTICIAN
An Invitation to Beauty
22 Harvard Ave., W. Medford
Arlington 4693

NEW BEDFORD

Let
GULF HILL DAIRY
South Dartmouth, Mass
Furnish Your
MILK, CREAM and ICE CREAM
Serving Room, So. Dartmouth, Open Daily 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

BUY MORE THAN BEFORE in the 5TH WAR LOAN
DU PONT SPEED-EASY WALL FINISH
DU PONT PAINT SERVICE STORES
422 ACUSHNET AVENUE

The HOUSEHOLD
406 Purchase Street, New Bedford, Mass.
5TH WAR LOAN
We have been Furnishing Homes for over 50 years.

GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Fan Disinfected After Each Moving
Sand and Gravel Cinders
Second-hand Lumber
276 ELM STREET DIAL 3-3721

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Monday through Friday morning telephone Lasell 6626.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PITTSBURGH PAINTS
HUBERT HARDWARE CO.
332 Walnut Street, Newtonville
28 Lincoln Street, Newton Hlds.

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

EASTMAN'S FLOWER SHOP
Artistic Flower Arrangements
346 Walnut St., Newtonville. Tel. Big. 0781
287 Washington St., Wellesley Hills
Tel. Wel. 3446

NEWTON—West Newton

KOOLSHADE
COPPER-BRONZE AWNING SCREEN
A Patented Feature in
PROTECTION SEAL Combination Screen and Storm Windows

- Cool and shady in the summer
- Save fuel—keep warm this winter
- Easy to change or to wash —from the inside
- Add beauty to your home
- Budget plan
- Write or phone
- Glad to give estimate

Tel. 4120
NEW ENGLAND WINDOW CONDITIONING COMPANY
553 Watertown St., West Newton

Relaxation for your leisure moments in Swim and Sun Clothes by
Jantzen
on sale at
BARRON'S
West Newton Square Lasell 2300

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

EVER HEAR OF MOTOR RHYTHM?
1. Increases Gasoline Mileage. 2. Eliminates Carbon Formation! 3. Desludges Motor! 4. Adds Power! 5. Easier Starting!
It's a "tune-up" for your motor!
TRY IT TODAY!
"Pittsfield Tire"
THE SERVICE CORNER
West and Center Streets Dial 4301
HOWARD S. BABBITT

For a marvelous time, vacation at home in the BERKSHIRES
England Bros.

For "Over the Fourth"
Swim Suits—Accessories—Bathing Bags—Slacks. A grand array of new 1944 styles in our accessory shops.
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel. Granite 9712. Hours: 8 to 11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PITTSBURGH PAINTS
Smooth as Glass
WESTLAND'S
1555 Hancock Street PRE. 1133

Come to our store for Paints, Wall Paper, Artists' Supplies and Gifts
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
1392 Hancock St. Hermann A. Sturm, Mgr.

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1234

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Pro. 8799. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. W. HOWARD
Flowers
Cut flowers and potted plants for all occasions. Grown on the premises.
Telephone orders given special care.
328 BROADWAY SOM. 0616

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1813, 1 p. m.-6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD
(Continued)

PERSONAL LOANS

AMT. OF LOAN	Charge for 12 Months	YOU RECEIVE	12 Monthly Payments
$108	$6.48	$101.52	$9.00
156	9.36	146.64	13.00
216	12.96	203.04	18.00
324	19.44	304.56	27.00
504	30.24	473.76	42.00
936	56.16	879.84	78.00

SPRINGFIELD NATIONAL BANK
MAIN AND BRIDGE STREETS
BRANCHES: 794 STATE ST., 828 SUMMER AVE.
144 MAIN ST., I. O. Member Fed. Dep. Ins. Co.

Picture Frames and Pictures
Beautify your home with Miller Superior Craftsmanship
Greeting Cards for all occasions
EVERY-DAY BOX ASSORTMENTS
J. H. MILLER CO., Inc.
21 HARRISON AVENUE

for EXCLUSIVE GIFTS, visit
Daphne Shop
Basse System Building
1490 Main Street
Springfield 3, Massachusetts

After 5 P. M. every afternoon we can be reached on the phone 7-0135
Croft Flowers
393 Dwight Street

COME TO OUR STORE FOR
Kem-Tone MIRACLE WALL FINISH
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
Bridge and Dwight Streets

Schultz INCORPORATED
Superior Cold Wave from $10.00
Schultz Beauty Salon
21 HILLMAN STREET
Opposite Highland Hotel, with special parking space in the rear of the building free of charge to our patrons.

THE HOMESTEAD
Luncheon $1.10 to $1.25
Tea 60c to 85c
Dinner $1.50 to $2.25
Delightful Colonial Farm
Belchertown Road, Ludlow, Mass. Route 21, Phone 405

WELLESLEY

FRESH SEA FOOD
is timely
for thrifty summer menus
See our wide variety
FRESH EVERY MORNING
Direct from the Boston Pier
Star Market Co.

24 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown	Big. 8400
304 Walnut St., Newtonville	Big. 8400
533 Washington St., Wellesley	Wel. 2820
401 Highland Ave., Davis Sq., Somerville	

WEYMOUTH

BUY MORE THAN BEFORE in the 5TH WAR LOAN
The Dorothy Ann Specialty Shop
WASHINGTON SQ., WEYMOUTH

SOUTH SHORE CLEANSERS
We Call For and Deliver
WEYMOUTH 2424

WINTHROP

Robert D. McNaughton
Insurance
BUY MORE THAN BEFORE in the 5TH WAR LOAN
22 HARBOR VIEW AVE. OCEAN 1415-M

HELEN and PETER
The Service Store
We carry a complete line of Woodbury's and Jergens products
22 Somerset Ave. Ocean 2004-M

WORCESTER

REMEMBER THE FIFTH WAR LOAN
Kem-Tone MIRACLE WALL FINISH
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
17 FOSTER STREET

European Classified

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BRISTOL, 7, Mrs. Sparrow, 599 Gloucester Road.—A few paying guests received in a private home.

POST VACANT

HERTS, WANTED.—Cook-general; 2 in family; kind home; reception area Hemel Hempstead; country; garden; child welcome. Blyth, Windy Sayles, Felden, Hemel Hempstead.

TYPEWRITING

BOURNEMOUTH. — Portman Typewriting Bureau (Miss L. H. Carpenter). Legal and General copying, Duplicating. 1, Fisherman's Walk. Tel. Southbourne 576.

ENGLAND

BATH

WALKER & LING
Ladies' Outfitters and Fancy Drapers
Solicit Your Kind Patronage
Milsom Street Phone 4611

BOURNEMOUTH

Wilsons
LADIES' FASHIONS
62-66, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth
626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe
1, Catherine Street, Salisbury
4, Cathedral Close, Exeter
38, 42, 44, South Street, Worthing

High Class Grocers and Provision Merchants
Alfred Cave Ltd.
TEL. WINTON 213
Prompt Deliveries
Post Office, Moordown, Bournemouth

Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE
L. J. Allen Ltd.
THE QUADRANT TEL. 812

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS LTD
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

Swiss Restaurant
THE SQUARE, BOURNEMOUTH
PHONE 2727
Best for Table D'Hôte Luncheons, Dinners and Suppers.
Private Parties catered for.

Tarrant's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750—6751

BRISTOL

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
UNION STREET, BRISTOL PHONE 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms
Clifton. Phone 36787

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS
Jolly & Son Ltd
(Late College Green)
52/64 Whiteladies Road, Bristol 8 Tel. 33401
The Noted House for HOUSEHOLD LINEN of good QUALITY

TRY MORGAN'S FIRST
for SILK and WOOLLEN Dress Fabrics
MORGAN'S of BISHOPSTON, BRISTOL. 7
Strodonia Vanishing Cream
Tubes 6d. Jars 1/3
Before and after your War Work.
From all Chemists and
Strode Cosh & Penfold
8 addresses in Bristol.

BROMLEY

For High Class Jewellery Watches and Clocks
E. W. PAYNE
(Bromley) Ltd.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
High Street, Bromley and Beckenham
Phone RAV 0502

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

CHELTENHAM

SHIRERS & LANCES
Furniture • Linens • Fashions
Cafe Light Luncheons, Afternoon Teas
Promenade and Clarence Street
TEL. 2061

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25, Clarence Street

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
91/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

Every Purchase Counts
in The Christian Science Monitor
Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

ENGLAND

CROYDON PURLEY and District

Phone Croydon 1126-7
W. D. HAYWARD
Printer and Stationer
46, GEORGE STREET, CROYDON
Printing Orders of every description executed at very short notice.

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

PAIGNTON

BRAUNS of PAIGNTON
GOWNS—MILLINERY
Lincoln Bennett and Reslaw Models

PINNER

W. H. ETHERIDGE
For Upholstering and Bedding
CURTAINS
BLINDS, LOOSE COVERS
A. R. P. MATERIALS
20, Bridge Street, Pinner Phone 221

PLYMOUTH

JOHN YEO
& Company, Ltd. 'Phone 3243
PLYMOUTH
for VALUE in FASHIONS FABRICS and FURNISHINGS

Come to
Popham's
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
POPHAMS—PLYMOUTH

RICHMOND and District

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND, SURREY
The Leading Drapers and House Furnishers in the District
Early Closing Day—Wednesday

Repairs!
Deane Bros
Footwear Repairing Craftsmen
Collected and Delivered. Tel. RICHMOND 1871
76 Sheen Road RICHMOND

SUTTON—Surrey

SHINNERS
The Departmental Store
For All Kitchen Utensils and Hardware
F. BUCKLEY
High Class Baker and Pastry Cook
37, Upper High Street, EPSOM

WOOTTEN BROS.
26, Grove Rd.
COATS, COSTUMES, MILLINERY & KNITWEAR
Comprise our Autumn Collection
Tel. VIGILANT 8054.

TORQUAY

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
SUMMER FASHIONS
4a, 5, 6 STRAND, TORQUAY
TELEPHONE 4314

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

SLADE & SON
Abbey Stores
Torquay
For Reliable Grocery
WAYCOTTS
AUCTIONEERS
House, Land, and Estate Agents
4-5, Fleet Street, Torquay Phone 4333
(Also Victoria Street, Paignton)

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

Complete House Furnishers
Removals and Storage
Phone 2525 Waymarks Ltd Phone 2525
The Fiveways, Tunbridge Wells

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Reamer Keller

"Try again! Everyone couldn't have gone home for the week end"

Today's Quotation

I always make the most of my enjoyments, and, though I do not cast my eyes away from troubles, I pack them into as small a compass as I can for myself, and never let them annoy others.—ROBERT SOUTHEY

In Lighter Vein

Muni on Skates

Paul Muni started his theatrical career in his father's stock company. He showed his extraordinary versatility by taking all parts his parent was unable to fill otherwise. Mostly, however, he played bearded old men.

But paint and make-up couldn't stifle his lively, teen-age spirits, and he played just as hard as other youngsters. During intermissions, and while waiting for his cue, he spent the time out of doors roller skating. Imagine the startled looks of passers-by when they noticed a heavily wrinkled, white-haired old man with a long flowing beard whizzing by. Muni never had time to remove his make-up during his short frolics in the street.—Milwaukee Journal.

On the Road

Mistress: "Your references seem to suggest that you frequently change your place?"

Maid: "Yes, my fiancé is with a traveling circus."—Exchange.

One for the Book

"They blew their whistles in silent tribute."

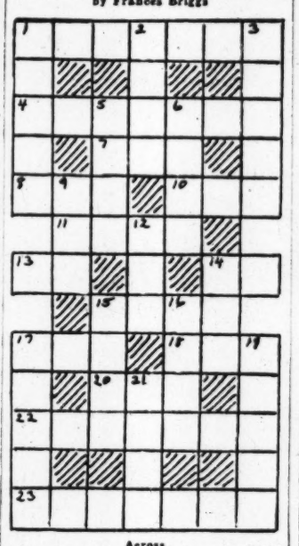
Brevities

At an "I Am an American" fete in the West, speeches were limited to one minute apiece. It is refreshing, all right—but is it American?—Milwaukee Journal.

There are songs that never die, but it isn't radio's fault—Banking.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What birds are noted for their characteristic two-syllable whistle, in imitation of which they are named?
4—In what language would you expect 'La Gioconda" to be sung?
7—Pronoun.
8—What is a weight of Turkey?
10—How many acts in the Eugene O'Neill drama "Ile"?
11—What is first name of Holden, titular hero of novel by Irving Bacheller?
13—Where was President F. D. Roosevelt born (abbr.)?
14—Exist.
15—Would you play, wear, or sail a cembalo?
17—What is the fictional Peer Gynt's native land (abbr.)?
18—Obtain.
20—What might be used to steer a whaleboat?
22—Fire plug is what?
23—Whom does Ashley Wilkes wed in "Gone With the Wind"?

Down

1—What is largest city in Africa?
2—What is a nonheading, hardy cabbage variety, grown for greens?
3—Who is the servant in opera "Secret of Suzanne"?
5—Who is fictional whaling captain who searches for a white whale?
6—Hibbing, Minn., is noted for what kind of mine?
9—What is an instrument by which bolt of a lock is drawn?
12—Snakelike fish.
14—In cricket, what is a run made upon ball which batsman allows to pass?
15—Goad.
16—What city of British India would you visit to see the noted Pearl Mosque?
17—What Hebrew prophet is author of Bible book of same name?
19—What is the tenth part of anything?
21—What is name of the wild buffalo of India?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

Did You Ever Wonder

How You Can Become Charged Electrically Scuffing Over a Carpet With Rubbers On?

A letter from W. A. R. of Sheldon, Iowa, brings this question: "Why is it that wearing rubbers does not prevent my getting a shock when I scuff across a carpet on a cold, dry day and then touch metal? I thought rubber was an insulator."

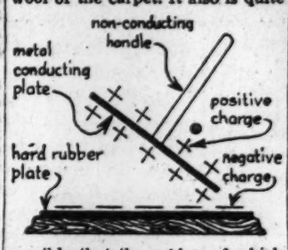
Rubber is an insulator. So is glass. Yet both can be given a charge of static electricity. A plain glass rod, rubbed with a dry silk cloth, gives up electrons to the silk and so becomes positively charged and will attract a pith ball suspended by a fine thread.

A device called the electrophorous, used first by Alessandro Volta about 1775, illustrates the principle of electrical induction machines.

The electrophorous consists simply of a hard rubber plate and a metal plate mounted on a nonconducting handle. The rubber plate is given a vigorous rubbing with a dry woolen cloth, from which it takes electrons, becoming negatively charged.

If the metal conducting plate is then placed on the charged rubber plate and touched briefly with a finger tip, it will, on being lifted by the non-conducting handle, be found to bear a positive charge sufficient to cause a spark to jump from its edge to a knuckle presented to it.

It is possible, then, for the rubber overshoes to become charged as a result of rubbing against the wool of the carpet. It also is quite



possible that the rubber of which the overshoes are made to contain enough particles of carbon (carbon is a good conductor) to permit the static electricity generated to reach the wearer of the overshoes, who thus becomes charged.

Being thus charged, the person (like the metal plate in the electrophorous) will lose his charge upon coming in contact with or sufficiently near for a spark to jump to a grounded conductor, such as a steam radiator, an electrical outlet, etc. And this sudden discharge of static electricity produces a tingling sensation or shock.

—W. P. Keasbey

Daily Anecdote

Persistent

Nahum Grodner was a noble Russian patriarch, whose life was devoted to the practice of charity. It was the custom of Grodner to visit the city every afternoon to collect food and clothes for the needy people of Grodno, his native village.

One day his plea to a certain rich man for a contribution was gruffly refused. He sought to reason with the man, but found him adamant. Then he gently pointed out to his listener the vanity of man and the uncertainty of his wealth and life. Incensed, the stony-hearted man slapped Grodner upon the face.

For a moment the man was dazed. Then, with the utmost politeness, he exclaimed: "Well, Reb Malkiel, that was for me. Now what are you going to give for the poor?"

Facts and Figures

WAIALEOLE MOUNTAIN IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS IS BELIEVED THE WETTEST PLACE IN THE WORLD, WITH AN AVERAGE OF 460 INCHES OF RAIN A YEAR.
IT'S A FACT
SEVENTY-SEVEN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES HAVE BEEN DESTROYED BY THE JAPANESE IN CHINA
K. HARRIS
DURING PEACE TIME THE COAST GUARD AVERAGE SAVING 15 LIVES A DAY 365 DAYS IN THE YEAR.

Confidence Justified

(The Goodwill News)
Detroit

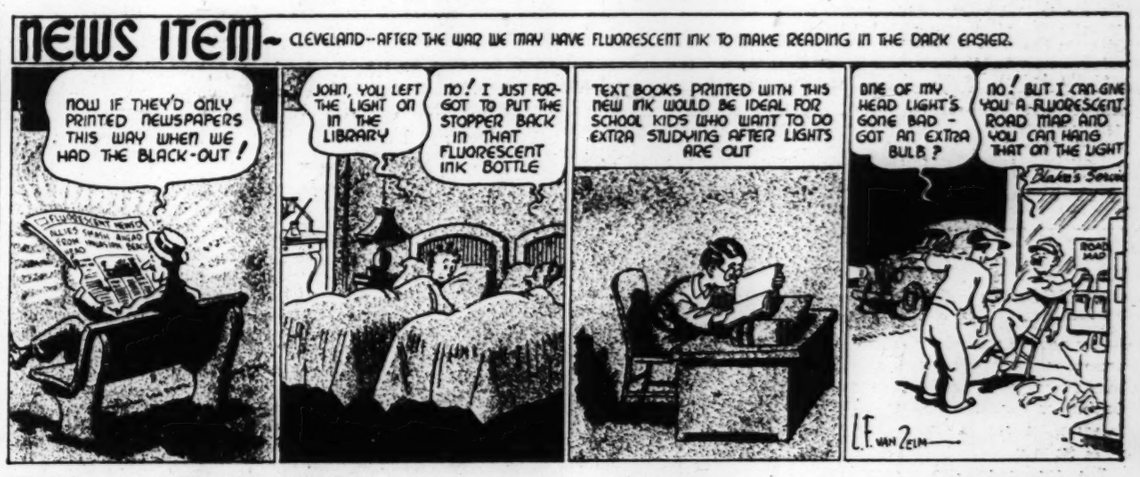
Some questioned the wisdom of the charitable organizations' participation in the National Clothing Drive which was conducted late last fall. They raised the question as to how these organizations could take part in a drive which was set up for the purpose of securing (for Foreign Relief) the very materials that are so essential to the organizations' (home relief) programs.

In some cities the organizations refused to participate. In Detroit that was not the case. The Salvation Army, Volunteers of America, Society of Good Neighbors and Goodwill Industries all took part in the drive.

Speaking now only for the Goodwill Industries, I do not know what the experience of the other organizations has been, the faith we had in the people of Detroit and vicinity was justified. In spite of the fact that literally hundreds of thousands of garments were collected, sorted, cleaned and shipped from this community as a result of this drive—we have received a steady supply of clothing during recent months.

A Verse for Today . . .

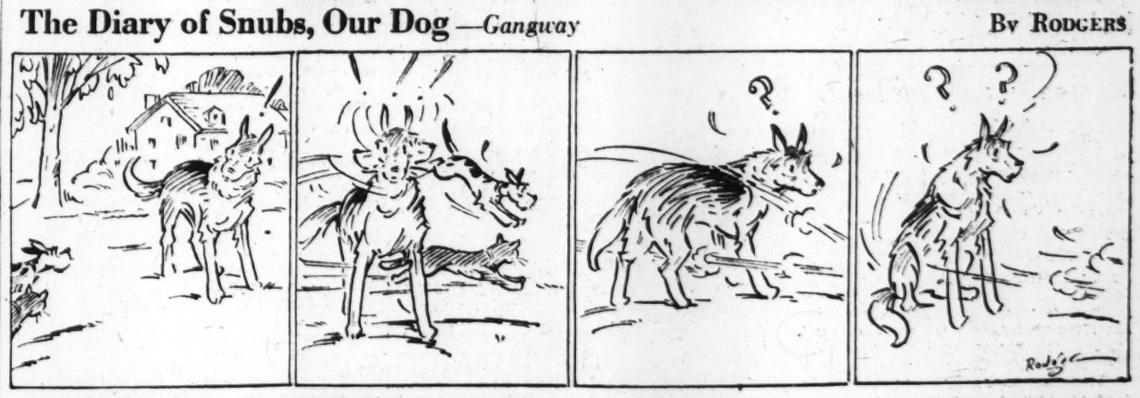
Thou rulest the raging of the sea: when the waves thereof arise, thou stillest them.—Ps. 89:9


NEWS ITEM— CLEVELAND—AFTER THE WAR WE MAY HAVE FLUORESCENT INK TO MAKE READING IN THE DARK EASIER.
NOW IF THEY'D ONLY PRINTED NEWSPAPERS THIS WAY WHEN WE HAD THE BLACK-OUT!
JOHN, YOU LEFT THE LIGHT ON IN THE LIBRARY
NO! I JUST FORGOT TO PUT THE STOPPER BACK IN THAT FLUORESCENT INK BOTTLE
TEXT BOOKS PRINTED WITH THIS NEW INK WOULD BE IDEAL FOR SCHOOL KIDS WHO WANT TO DO EXTRA STUDYING AFTER LIGHTS ARE OUT
ONE OF MY HEAD LIGHT'S GONE BAD - GOT AN EXTRA BULB?
NO! BUT I CAN GIVE YOU A FLUORESCENT ROAD MAP AND YOU CAN HANG THAT ON THE LIGHT
L.F. VAN ZELM

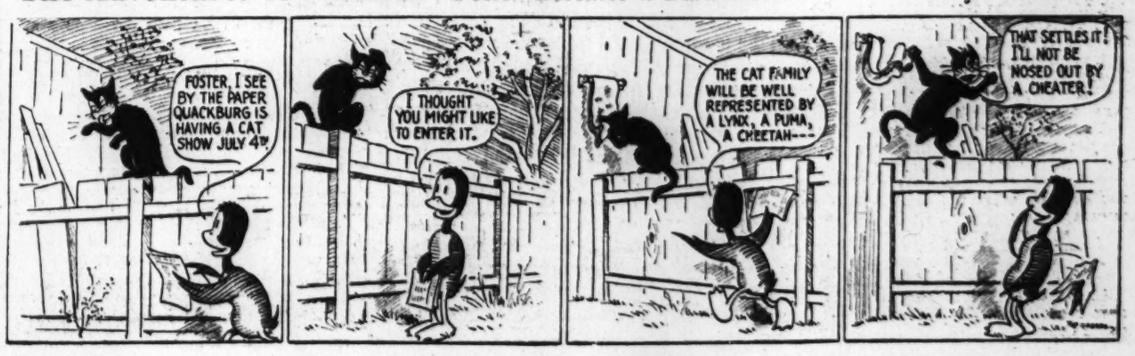
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Uncle Dudley* By LE PELLEY

THAT FIRE CRACKER IS A DUD... IT FELL RIGHT OVER HERE....
BETTER STAY AWAY...
IT MIGHT GO OFF
IT'S A DUD I TELL YOU... IT'S HERE SOMEWHERE...
YOU CAN ALWAYS TELL A DUD.... OOOFF...
BANG
BUT YOU CAN'T TELL HIM MUCH!!
GO 'WAY!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*Gangway* By RODGERS



The Adventures of Waddles—*Foster Becomes a Dark Horse* By THE HAGERS


FOSTER, I SEE BY THE PAPER QUACKBURG IS HAVING A CAT SHOW JULY 4TH
I THOUGHT YOU MIGHT LIKE TO ENTER IT.
THE CAT FAMILY WILL BE WELL REPRESENTED BY A LYNX, A PUMA, A CHEETAH---
THAT SETTLES IT! I'LL NOT BE NOSED OUT BY A CHEATER!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Provisional Government"

It won't be long, if things go as expected, before the head of the French Provisional Government—or is it, as Washington has insisted, only the French Committee of National Liberation?—arrives in the United States' capital for talks with President Roosevelt. It ought not to be long, either, before the American Government decides to recognize somebody as provisional representative of the French people, with a legal competence which has never been granted General de Gaulle.

If this somebody happened to be the General himself there is little doubt that American relations with France would be greatly simplified, and immediately. If it cannot be de Gaulle, then the United States and Britain had better hasten to get their wires uncrossed, and their own relationship on matters French put into harmonious working order.

For there are "experts' drafts" lying around London which reportedly show that British authorities are ready to recognize de Gaulle and the Algiers cabinet and assembly as the "Provisional Government of France." That is the term used in these drafts. The drafts represent agreement between Britain and the—shall we say, Provisional Government, or Committee?—on questions which have caused no end of trouble when discussed between American and French officials. One of these is currency. The other is administration. Apparently the British lean rather more to the French point of view than to the American. In any event the possibility of setting up French authority behind the active military areas is more clearly recognized in these drafts than it has been by American military leaders.

Of course, the phrase "experts' drafts" should not be missed. It preserves the delicate equilibrium now existing in the turbulent triangle of American - French - British relations. These are not agreements. They are preparations for agreement if the United States' approval can be won. But they envisage the possibility of American recognition of a French Provisional Government headed by General de Gaulle.

If the feelings between President Roosevelt and General de Gaulle were as antipathetic as rumored, and if they were personal as some critics of the President have charged, there would seem little use in a de Gaulle visit to Washington. But these charges have oversimplified the case. The increase in General de Gaulle's prestige, and the enthusiasm shown for him in some of the liberated areas, together with the actual contact of Americans with the people of France and with difficulties over lack of clear agreement with a French authority, should have done much to enhance the prospect of a new relationship between Washington and Algiers.

It is obvious that clear agreements with a definite claim on the honor of all participants are almost impossible to arrive at while one of the parties has only an indeterminate authority, resting wholly on the tolerance of another. The British, who are more familiar with the feelings of Frenchmen after some forty years of collaboration with them than Americans can be, and for whom French friendship has more direct significance, seem aware of the usefulness to the Allied cause of a new policy toward General de Gaulle. The "experts' drafts" are hints Washingtonward.

To Promote Democracy

"America is free to choose," writes Gunnar Myrdal in "An American Dilemma," "whether the Negro shall remain her liability or become her opportunity."

The quotation is appropriate to the current United Negro College Fund Campaign to raise $1,500,000 nationally for the operating and maintenance needs of 27 Negro institutions of higher learning. The need is great.

It has been stated that the United States Army is five divisions smaller than it might be because an equivalent number of physically fit Negroes are illiterate. The remedy for this is more and better primary schools, principally in the South. The Negro colleges come into the picture because many of their graduates become teachers among their own people.

America's Negro colleges have a great opportunity. By laying emphasis on fundamental education, they can lift the underprivileged of the race out of the pit of ignorance. Other Americans can have a share in the work through their contributions.

Saving Tin for Brewers

Has the WPB ever satisfactorily explained its order releasing metal for one billion cans to be filled with beer for shipment overseas?

How can this agency of the Government reconcile the Administration's appeal to the women of America to save tin for scrap drives with its directive turning over the almost precious metal to the brewers?

The millions of housewives who are daily flattening tin cans believe they are saving tin for essential war purposes—for use in materials of war or in preserving foodstuffs. Are they merely working for the brewers?

Must valuable shipping space, as well as precious tin, be given over to the purposes of the brewing industry? Since when have alcoholic drinks become essential to the war effort? Remember the air ace to whom Eddie Rickenbacker pledged a case of Scotch, only to find that he never touched the stuff?

Farm and Labor Planks

The farm and labor planks of the Republican platform must be difficult for old-line members of the party to take. They are more New Dealish than the original New Deal in promises of governmental aid to farmers and workers. But while they accept most of the Roosevelt regime's legislation in behalf of labor and agriculture, there is a real distinction. For the Republicans promise that the laws shall govern, not the arbitrary decisions of Federal officials.

This pledge to reduce government by boards is easier to make than to carry out, but it is well to have the goal set up. Real tyranny is always threatened where the citizen's daily life becomes subject to complex regulations, with large discretion in the hands of "public servants" often out of touch with the people they control.

There are other features, both positive and negative in the Republican farm and labor planks, but on the whole they seem designed to favor as frankly as the New Deal these two groups as special-interest blocs. And both planks display an irresponsible attitude toward the danger of inflation which is hard to fit into the record of the Republican Party for conservative fiscal policies.

It is a dangerous half-truth to tell the farmers that "abundant production is the best security against inflation." Abundant production is highly desirable, but the fact is that with present price controls the American consumer has been twice as well protected against inflation as he was in the last war. And in the face of general agreement that skyrocketing wages would spur inflation, the condemnation of the "freezing of wage rates at arbitrary levels" sounds more like a Populist than a Republican platform.

One can sympathize with the temptation to offer such political bait to farm and labor voters. But how much really will be won by such sacrifices of principle? It is common knowledge that the farm vote has already largely abandoned the Democrats and that the labor vote will hardly be weaned away by platform promises.

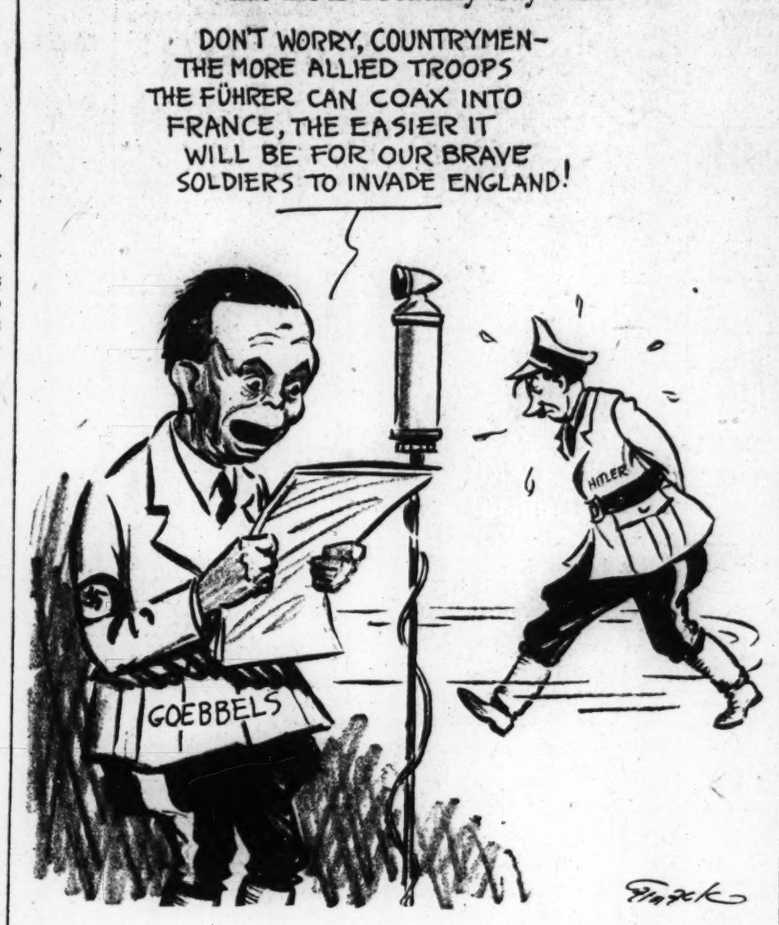
Weeding

We disagree with our Victory Garden neighbor who said the other day that raising carrots, beans, and other vegetables indeed would be a pleasure were it not for the weeding to be done. Now when you come right down to earth, what is wrong with weeding? Certainly it entails no more stooping than does planting the seed or reaping the harvest. And is there any more satisfaction than to see a garden free from weeds?

Viewed from the proper perspective, weeding can be relaxation from more strenuous garden chores. In weeding carrots, for instance, the practical procedure is to straddle the row with your knees, using either hand alternately to pick out the little spears of grass or chickweed that slip in between the tiny plants. The row may be long; but one can rest now and then to watch a bluebird swoop after a destructive insect or to listen to a thrush's evening song. When the row is done, what a full measure of accomplishment to look back and see the bright green feathery carrots standing out clean and upright against the black earth.

Weeding is all in how you look at it. And, as any gardener can tell you, weeding's like woman's work—never done. So the pleasure never ends.

What He'll Probably Say Next


DON'T WORRY, COUNTRYMEN— THE MORE ALLIED TROOPS THE FÜHRER CAN COAX INTO FRANCE, THE EASIER IT WILL BE FOR OUR BRAVE SOLDIERS TO INVADE ENGLAND!
GOEBBELS
HITLER

Jerusalem Has "a Clean FHA Look"

(From an Ordnance Staff Sergeant in the Near East)

My job has enabled me to do a bit of traveling. . . . Went to Palestine a while back and took a day off to drive to Jerusalem. Saw everything there under the expert guidance of a very interesting native, name of Reuben. He cost four of us $6 but was recommended by the Y. M. C. A. there as the best available. He told us he had guided such eminent men as Generals Eisenhower and Stilwell, and what's good enough for them is same for us.

The most striking thing about Jerusalem is that practically all the buildings (none over five stories) appear to be made of the same type of stone, white limestone. This gives it a clean FHA look that you don't expect to find in these foreign countries. Actually, the only town that seemed to look like a Bible town might have looked was Beersheba which is probably more Arab and does not show the improved appearance noticed in the Jewish communities.

Tel Aviv is a beautiful city, but plenty expensive. It is packed with refugees from all over Europe, and officers and soldiers from far-flung nations. American soldiers rate very well and enjoy practically everything that can be had in the States. They even sell pasteurized cow's milk in some of the shops. . . .

The night after our trip to the Holy Land, a boiler in a shower building 50 feet from our tent exploded, demolishing the building and hurling chunks of concrete through our tent. No one was touched and I had been in the building 10 minutes before the explosion. I will say that it did make us stop and think. JOHN

(From Lieut. J. B. Kidd, Somewhere in the Far East)

The war to us now is just one succession of days creeping along on leaden feet, but we can stand that, knowing we are going home some day and that our cause is just. The world may not be a better place to live in after the war but it is a cinch that were we to lose it would be much worse. A step up the ladder of civilization was never gained by blood and violence. But I feel that some good *can* come out of all this. The people who gain will be those back home. They can gain in knowledge and in learning the lesson of living with their fellow men.

Few of the boys overseas will ever forget the things they have gone through. We can never abolish the monumental horror that is war until all men learn that creed expressed by Jesus, "Whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain."

Yes, I reckon the Red Cross does do some good for the boys with little things here and there to perk up their spirits. They issue a box of games and athletic equipment that is worth more than gold in our present situation. JIMMY

(From Sergt. Dorsey M. Smith in North Africa)

I have been on a trip that covered over 2,000 miles over North Africa. I thought how different it was compared with the times I went with Dad on trips, when we stayed in nice hotels and ate at the best places. . . .

The Arabs still dress as they did thousands of years ago and live in the same manner, but I noticed all the farm machinery had the labels "Deering," "McCormick," and "International Harvester." . . . I could only get away from these pastoral scenes by realizing the modern car I was riding in or by suddenly spotting a burned tank or truck in a ditch.

Out in a hot dusty road where there seems to be no life at all and nothing of any kind growing, an Arab pops out from nowhere with a basket of delicious-looking tomatoes, plums, cucumbers, almonds, squash, or even holding a large beef roast in his hands. I even heard a story about a soldier buying an ice-cold Pepsicola from one of them. They can get things when nobody else can and always play up to you when selling it. . . .

I got into the area where the big battles were fought and saw the tanks and vehicles strung all over the place—the gun emplacements, the foxholes that the boys lived in and the many graveyards scattered all through the country. Maybe five or six graves or perhaps 40 or 50, all with neat little white crosses with tags hanging on them and the whole plot closed in with barbed wire. The German and Italian graveyards were mixed in with the American and British. Occasionally there would be a single cross in a field having the words "An Unknown Aviator."

Then we began coming to small towns and railroad stations that were riddled to pieces by shells and bullets. I slept in one good-sized little town where only one or two of the inhabitants were still living. They had been evacuated to other towns not in the line of battle and had no reason to return as nothing was left standing. I slept on a hard marble floor of what had been a nice home. These places reminded me so much of the ghost towns I had seen in western pictures. . . .

In Tunis, everybody was on the move, soldiers filling the streets, many trying to talk to the girls in French or Italian. I also saw Bizerte. I won't try to describe it.

There are things that I saw on this trip that I'll never forget and will make me always preach against war. We really saw the utter foolishness of it all—waste and destruction and just an attempt at nothing. I was all the way out on Cap Bon and saw all the equipment that was left during that last stand.

I talked to many of our boys who were in the battles—they are now resting and all wanting to come home—all brown and healthy. These boys are really fine boys and the people just don't appreciate them enough. We ate at many of the places with different companies. One thing I have noticed here that is more evident than in the camps in the States—the boys will all go out of their way to do something for somebody else. I have heard it repeated over and over, "Well, this is all such a mess that I'll do anything I can to try to make it easier for the next fellow."

I had breakfast with a Negro company and I came out of the chow line with my plate piled with peas, asparagus, and corned beef! These Negroes are still Negroes, playing and going on like a bunch of kids. It took the First Sergeant to call them out to a formation and when he finally got them all together he said, "Column lef' and follow me." . . .

This trip has been an education and would have cost a civilian several hundred dollars. But to me it can't be measured in terms of money, for I really saw the expansive thinking and planning and labor that goes into a campaign such as the one we have had in North Africa.

(From a Navy Yeoman in Australia)

Dear Mother:

This year my thoughts for Mother's Day and my love for you are inadequately expressed in this letter. My love for you and home with all that it means cannot be affected by any special proclamation, but today I do have special thoughts for all Mothers, particularly those whose sons have gone off to the wars. No amount of time, distance or experiences can alter the love of family that is so strongly imbedded in youth—especially American youth.

Today in almost every country in the world, boys, most of whom are away from home for the first time in their lives, are especially thinking of home, of Mother and Father. Today thoughts of love and peace are filling the atmosphere and encompassing the entire globe. Yes, thoughts of love for home, parents, friends, and the American way of life, thoughts which inspire an extra degree of determination to end this period of chaos and strife that is disrupting the normal run of our lives.

Every day we move closer to our goal of world harmony and brotherly love. That goal will be reached, and mankind can and will learn to live and love without coveting his neighbor's house. Mind and Right does govern man and his destiny. It is being proved every day. Self and Wrong might seem to hold sway, but only for a little while. JIM

Spirit of Confidence Returns to G.O.P.

An Intimate Message From Chicago

By Erwin D. Canham

CHICAGO, JUNE 30

Thomas E. Dewey, who has been a Presidential nominee now for some 48 hours, has done a number of things very expertly. He has given abundant evidence that his campaign will be handled with a confident professional touch that has been lacking in Republican campaigns since at least 1928.

In 1940, the G. O. P. standard-bearer did a gallant one-man job. His headquarters staff was sometimes hopelessly divided and bickering. Mr. Willkie gave his strenuous personality fully to the campaign, he ran into voice trouble, and altogether gave the impression of trying almost painfully hard—almost of seeking to catch up from behind.

In 1936, although Alf M. Landon had many good qualities—among them a plain and intensely appealing honesty and humility—he lacked national experience and his staff, too, was divided. He, also, gave the impression of a plucky under-dog. There was no genuine confidence or expectation of success.

In 1932—and how vividly I remember from personal participation the last desperate swing across the country which Herbert Hoover made—there were also somewhat divided counsels, defection of many potential supporters, the burden of the White House responsibilities on the conscientious executive, and the country's dissatisfied depression mood.

But this campaign will almost certainly be different. First, there is the accent on youth and change. That has already set quite a different tone from the three losing campaigns. Second, there is the emphasis on unity. Governor Dewey is putting long hours into the laborious but rewarding task of conferring individually with State chairmen and vice-chairmen and National Committeemen and women. These are the people who carry the burden of the campaign. They are the people with whom Wendell Willkie sometimes failed to conceal his impatience.

To keep the national Republican machine all in one piece, and whirling at top speed, the headquarters staff is vital. Here the Dewey group has a tremendous start. Already, Governor Dewey has a corps of advisers who have been working for years with the objective of this Presidential campaign in view. They can be transplanted automatically into a campaign HQ. Governor Dewey must be careful not to give other Republican wheelhorses the idea that they are being sidetracked. He seems aware of this danger.

In addition, and most important in the long run, is the behavior of the candidate himself and his interpretation of the platform. As to behavior, the candidate's first press conference—a colossal affair—showed that he has mastered many new and important techniques of publicity and human relations. More important than that, even, he showed that his views on various vital points are clear and will be expounded. His vigorous emphasis of the freer world trade points in the tariff plank presaged an endorsement, in effect, of the Hull trade program. This is, it would seem, an historical about-face for the Republican Party.

In other respects, too, Governor Dewey has brought the party along and will make an appeal to voters who supported the New Deal in its early stages. There was his endorsement of the SEC, his good word for Secretary Hull, his acceptance of large Federal responsibility in social security, unemployment relief, and job promotion.

The basic factor, undoubtedly, is the emphasis on unity. The presence of Governor Bricker on the ticket goes a long way to conciliate and encourage party regulars and old-timers. Definite action to this end was needed, for Governor Dewey has not always in the past been the height of tact with the Court House boys, and they are a bit afraid and dubious about his great and versatile intellectual talents.

And so a great deal will depend on the atmosphere of the Governor's current talks. Reports are that he is continuing his recent successes. Certainly the broadest basis for unity exists that has prevailed for many days. And as far as the country generally goes, the radio audience was much aroused and impressed by the acceptance speech. It exceeded expectations. Thus great opportunity looms large before Governor Dewey. On the basis of progress to date, he can put together the ablest Republican campaign since the last successful one in 1928. In that year, too, the candidate radiated confidence and almost a touch of the Dewey precocity—he was called "the Wonder Boy" by Calvin Coolidge on a certain occasion.

And that's the report: So far, so good.

Press Comment on the G. O. P. Ticket

Washington Post (Ind.): Governor Dewey . . . must have much more than youth and experience and administrative ability with which to win. He must have a policy. The platform on which he will stand leaves many holes that he must plug, many loose statements that he must amplify or clarify. . . . He must cleanse both his own thinking and purify his own following of any residual isolationism in order to sustain the faith of all forward-looking Republicans.

Albany Knickerbocker News (Ind.-Rep.): The Dewey-Bricker ticket is the hope of the Nation to rescue the Republic from the New Deal dictatorship and to revive individual freedom. Mr. Dewey . . . had denied the validity of a draft; but he was confronted by one that he could not stand against even if he would.

Detroit Free Press (Ind): Something entirely new to party platforms . . . is the demand for unrestricted interchange of news among nations and world-wide freedom of news sources. As much as any other one thing, the colossal ignorance among peoples in respect to other lands has been a cause of war. The need for change . . . ranks high among the world's basic postwar necessities.

Cleveland News (Ind.-Rep.): The two Governors with the greatest national reputation for leadership and achievement were chosen. . . . The crowning issue is that of danger to our freedoms in the Nation's depe[illegible]ce on —which finally means subservience [illegible]ne power-saturated President whose hold on to office long since shattered the oldest American tradition.

Louisville Courier-Journal (Ind.-Dem.): The Republicans at Chicago have adopted a platform whose low moral temperature should have had the effect of refrigerating the convention hall. . . . The foreign-affairs plank can mean anything anybody wants it to mean. The shocking fact stands out that, as far as the platform is concerned, the Republicans have hardly advanced from 1920.

San Francisco Chronicle (Rep.): The Chronicle now gives its support to Thomas E. Dewey of New York. . . . We believe the war cannot now be lost. . . . We are not so sure about winning the peace, but neither are we convinced a Democratic administration can win it more effectively. . . . We want Thomas E. Dewey to grasp this foreign policy issue with both hands, as on a parity with the domestic issue of sound and progressive government, and we believe it is the duty of thinking Republicans to support him in this.

New York Herald Tribune (Ind.-Rep.): Never has there been such unanimity behind a candidate. The delegates recognized his power—as demonstrated in his record as a public servant and as a vote getter. According to all the reports, Mr. Dewey had asked for a younger and more progressive running mate. This newspaper certainly regrets that a better team was not achieved. But we are glad to recognize Mr. Bricker's integrity and entire fitness for his task.

New York Times (Ind.-Dem.): No other Republican candidate for the Presidency in our times has had so great an opportunity for public service as Mr. Dewey. . . . He is in a position to give his party leadership which will strengthen the whole country for the ordeals that lie ahead.

Philadelphia Record (Ind.): While the platform is hopefully vague on most issues close to the hearts of the people, it is quite specific on measures which stand in the way of realizing those hopes. . . . Now that Governor Dewey is nominated, it is his duty—unpleasant though it may be—to make clear some of these broad platform promises, clarify those contradictions.

Philadelphia Inquirer (Ind.): It is a strong ticket. The Governor of New York and the Governor of Ohio, standing upon a sturdy party platform, form an admirable team for the great task of freeing the American people from the bureaucratic bogs of the New Deal. . . . Here, then, is a powerful combination of Republican candidates dedicated to the necessity of rescuing the Government of the United States from a profligate, irresponsible New Deal clique which, under the doctrine of the indispensable man, rules the Nation through the most oppressive, expensive, and dangerous bureaucracy in American history.

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